GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 100⅝; closed weaker at 100⅝@100¾.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11 1-16c: in Liverpool at 6⅝d.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, rising followed by a temporary fall in barometer, warm southwest winds, veering to cooler northerly or easterly, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

Head Notes of Decisions.

The pamphlet of the head notes of the decisions of the January Term, 1878, of the Supreme Court is now out and ready for delivery to all parties desiring it. Price, One Dollar per copy.

Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee Fifth Congressional District.

A meeting of the democratic executive committee of the fifth congressional district is hereby called, to assemble in the city of Griffin on Saturday, the first day of June, 1878, for the purpose of calling a convention of the party to nominate a candidate for congress, fixing the basis of representation in said convention, and transacting such other business as may come before the convention.

A list of the committee is given below.

Democratic papers of the district will please copy.

WM. T. NEWMAN, chairman.

Atlanta, May 17, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wm T Newman, Fulton; T J Winn, DeKalb; A McConnel, Clayton; B T Roberts, Milton; J T Zachery, Henry; L F Blalock, Fayette; F D Dismuke, Spalding; J A Hunt, Pike; T B Cabiness, Monroe; J A Cotton, Upson; C H Smith, Crawford; Dr Richardson, Houston.

Letters to The Constitution.

FREE EXPRESSIONS BY THE PEOPLE.

[*Motto for our correspondents*—Be brief; be brief; ever more be brief.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION.]

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I agree fully with the writer who suggested Hon. John D. Stewart, in yesterday's paper, for congress from this district, in so far as he states it is of the utmost importance to have able men to make the race in the fifth. We have been defeated in this district, and if we do not nominate a good man we will be defeated again. Fulton county has never had a representative in congress since the district was organized. It polls the largest vote, and has men as competent as any in the district.

I respectfully suggest the name of Hon. O. A. Lochrane, of Fulton, as a suitable man for the convention to nominate. If he is elected, we will have a man who can represent us on all occasions; a man who cannot only be of service in any debate that may arise, but one who our people will be glad to meet when they go on to Washington.

Judge Lochrane has held many positions of honor on the bench of Georgia. He is not only a finished scholar, but an orator, and all Georgia would be proud of such a representative. In addition to his ability, Judge Lochrane is a man of genial manners, and has many friends who would not only vote for him but work for his election. He was once judge of the superior court in the counties in the lower end of this district, and also at the upper end. Every voter in the district is probably personally acquainted with him, and he is as popular as any man in the district. Why not give him the nomination?

FULTON.

GREENBACKS TO THE FRONT.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I am glad to see in your issue of yesterday that you, in the future, intend allowing in your paper a "free expression of the people." This is a move in the right direction for which you are thanked by many interested in the general weal of a common country, and particularly at this time, when the mismanagement of our financial affairs threaten even harder times than we have yet had to bear. This evil can only be corrected by our members of congress. To them must we look, and the people, it is hoped, will, in the next election, vote for men who can and will inaugurate measures wholesome, sensible and full of needed relief. The views relating to our financial embarrassments, which have been published in THE CONSTITUTION from the pen of Hon. Jno. Pattman, clearly indicate that he ought to serve us in the next national assembly. The people need and call for him. What the politicians desire will have to be developed. MONEY AND MORE OF IT.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

The Canadians Resting on Arms All Night.

RICHFORD, VT., May 21.—It is generally believed that the Fenians are making their way into Canada, and are preparing to move upon some of the principal points in the province.

AN INTIMATION.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The government received a dispatch from the imperial government this evening announcing that war between England and Russia is inevitable.

A RICHFORD RUMOR.

RICHFORD, VT., May 21.—The rumor that a band of Fenians were stationed in this city is sensational. On Saturday and Sunday several persons passed through here on foot, but they were tramps. News has been received here that 600 Irishmen are drilling at Chasey, N. Y., 68 miles from here. Canada people believe there is a movement for an invasion of the dominion. Representative Irishmen here refuse to be interviewed.

NORTH TROY, VT., May 21.—A correspondent of the associated press visited several of the principal towns on the Canadian border and found everywhere the most intense excitement prevailing in the dominion. The militia are supplied with arms and ammunition and will be ready at an hour's notice to concentrate a force to

REPEL AN INVASION,

on the Canada border. The soldiers claim that no doubt exists that an invasion is imminent; that Irish nationalists in large numbers and with the greatest secrecy possible, are making their way into the interior of Canada, with orders to concentrate at different points for

AN ONSLAUGHT ON MONTREAL,

Quebec, Ottawa, and other prominent Canadian towns. Another theory advanced is, that the Fenian demonstration is merely a ruse, originated and conducted by the Russian agents in this county to engross the attention of the dominion government to her home interests, and to bring recruiting for the English service in the dominion to a stop. Another theory advanced is that the demonstration has its inception in the provinces to ascertain the exact movements. All kinds of rumors are rife. It is currently reported that arms and ammunition have for weeks past been brought into the provinces, where they are now concealed. The rumor that ten thousand men are congregated in the vicinity of St. Albans and Fairfield are greatly exaggerated. There are without doubt, however, large numbers of men scattered all along the line.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

A Protest Against Lay Evangelism.

KNOXVILLE, May 21,—The judicial committee of the Presbyterian general assembly south to day reported the appeal and complaint against the synod of Texas, and it was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

They also reported the case of Dr. E. T. Baird against the synod of Virginia. The appellant failed to appear, and in view of his reported sickness, the report was temporary tabled.

Louisville, Kentucky, was chosen for the next meeting of the assembly. Reports were made on theological seminaries by committees and adopted reciprocal greetings, and salutations were forwarded to the M. E. conference, south, in session at Atlanta, the Presbyterian assembly at Pittsburg.

The assembly voted down the proposition to formally elect each year permanent and stated clerks, and also entered a strong protest against what is commonly known as "lay evangelism."

The Pope's Residence.

LONDON, May 21.—A special dispatch from Rome to the Standard says the pope will not go Monte Casino on account of the number of pupils residing there. The Jesuits are endeavoring to keep him in Rome, but some other place at which he might pass the summer is being sought.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1878. NO 316

ASSEMBLED METHODISM.

THE EIGHTH GENERAL CONFERENCE.

A Spicy Day Spent Upon the Publishing Interests of the Church.

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The general conference was called to order at 9 o'clock by Bishop Doggett.

The opening divine services were conducted by Rev J E Edwards, D D, of Virginia conference.

The minutes of Monday afternoon's session were read and approved.

Bishop Doggett said he had received two communications—one from a lady on the subject of temperance, which he presented.

Dr Summers read the memorial, and, on motion, it was received and referred to the committee on temperance. He had also received a letter from Texas, signed largely, protesting against the change in conference lines in that state. Dr Haygood read the letter. The matters which it referred to had already been settled, and Dr R S Finley stated the memorialists had not been disturbed in their conference relations.

On motion the letter was received and put on the minutes.

Leave of absence was granted to Solomon Palmer, lay, North Alabama conference.

T Branch, lay, Virginia conference, rose to a question of privilege. He said he had been misquoted in the reports of the conference. He said his remarks of the day previous had no intention to reflect on Dr Boring. All he had said in regard to "fanaticism" referred to by-gone years, and not to Dr Boring. He did not know he had pointed at Dr Boring. He had no intention to wound his feelings, and he was sure the bishop would have called him to order if he had been out of order.

The explanation was received in good spirit by the conference. Dr Boring was not present.

J J Davis, lay, Florida conference, rose to a question of privilege as to difficulties about railroad certificates, stating that he had endured great inconvenience. He said he had tried to go home three times on a certificate from Dr Summers, but it was no go. The roads require a printed certificate.

Members of the committee on railroad certificates explained how the proper certificates could be obtained so as to avoid all trouble in going home. The certificates would not pass members home, but would merely give them tickets at reduced rates.

H J Adams, clerical, North Georgia conference, offered a resolution that it is the sense of the conference that no presiding elder's district shall contain more than twenty appointments.

Bishop Doggett—You had better withhold that motion.

Before he left the chair he appealed to the conference to preserve always its dignity and to perform business with that serenity that becomes such a great body. Millions of eyes are gazing upon you, and there are ears ready to catch any reports as to your slightest impropriety. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Dr Jesse Boring—I was out when Mr Branch had begun his personal explanation. I accept gladly and in good faith his explanation. [Applause.

Bishop Kavanaugh took the chair.

Leave of absence was granted to H C Allen, lay, Arkansas conference.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

J C C Winch, lay, Texas conference, said it was deemed proper that the conference should memorialize congress on the claim of the church against the government for the use of its publishing house, and he offered a resolution that the committee on publishing interest consider the propriety of such a memorial, and if they deem it proper, to prepare a memorial, to be submitted to the conference.

The resolution was passed.

C W Miller, clerical, Kentucky conference, said he feared the action of the conference seemed to ignore the commission formerly appointed to control the claim. He moved that the commission be relieved.

J E Evans, clerical, West Virginia conference, opposed the motion, and said such action would be rash.

Dr. McFerrin said if the conference would only wait the committee would present the entire matter to the conference.

Dr. Redford said he hoped the commission would be relieved as it had been ignored.

On motion the resolution was tabled.

A W Wilson, clerical, Baltimore conference asked a suspension of the rules that he might introduce a resolution supplementary to the action of the conference on presiding elder's district. He read the discipline to show the change he proposed. He moved to suspend the rules to take it up.

P A Peterson, clerical, Virginia conference, said the conference had determined not to receive any further resolution to amend the discipline without a two thirds vote.

Dr Wilson: I want that two-thirds.

J S Martin, clerical, Baltimore conference, said the resolution was an expression of the common view of the conference on the subject.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

was announced due, the hour of 10 having arrived.

Dr McFerrin hoped the order would be suspended long enough to hear a report on the New Orleans depository.

It was so moved and ordered.

The report of the committee on publishing interest No. 6, referring to the New Orleans depository, was then read by the assistant secretary. It gave a full statement of all the business and condition of the depository.

After the reading the report was ordered tabled and printed.

The special order was then taken up, and the long report No. 5 on the publishing house was read by the assistant secretary.

REPORT NO. 5 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTEREST—MAJORITY REPORT

After giving a long detailed account of the liabilities and assets of the Nashville publishing house as presented by the agent, the report continues as follows. We do not give the concluding part of the report, but merely present it as far as it has come up for the action of the conference:

We deem it unnecessary to go into the causes of these losses, and this depreciation, beyond a mere assignment of some of them, to-wit:

1. Injudicious expenditure in building.
2. Rebuilding rendered necessary by defectiveness of one of the main walls of the building.
3. Fire.
4. Excessive and injudicious credit.
5. High rates of interest and discount, and cost of exchange under the methods of business adopted and carried on by the agent.
6. High salaries.
7. General depreciation of values in consequence of the monetary pressure since August, 1873.

II.—LIABILITIES.

These do not vary materially from the statement of the agent. We re-state the same upon the basis of the corrections made by Litton, the expert, as follows, to-wit:

Bonded debt secured by lien upon the real estate fixtures and other property at	
8 per cent.....$	2 000
7 " "	13,100
10 " "	140,000
Total bonded debt.....	$115,100 00
Floating debt:	
Bonds or notes bearing 6 per cent. interest.....	$ 5,867 58
Bonds or notes bearing 8 per cent. interest.....	33,589 34
Bonds or notes bearing 10 per cent. interest.....	31,070 09
Notes not due at date of agent's report, but which will mature wholly by close of general conference, say 1 of June.....	58,373 64
Note or bond to widows' and orphans' fund.....	8 500 00
Taxes.....	1,000 00
Interest to April 1st, time of agent's report.....	5,328 74
Open account on ledger as per statement No. 22 of expert.....	20 521 25
	$279,350 64
Off amount of assets as ascertained by us.....	232 459 79
Balance against house.....	$46,890 85

The interest on the above items has been, and is now, accumulating at the rate of $60 per day.

III.—RELIEF.

Is there any relief from this confessed indebtedness and embarrassment? If so what is it? This is the great absorbing question to be answered by this general conference by reason of its relations to the subject, and to the church which looks with anxious solicitude to us for the solution of this most difficult problem.

With, we trust, a becoming sense of the gravity of the question and the issues involved in it, we respectfully submit that it is needless to review the past, except for two purposes, viz:

1st. To secure a settlement of the transactions of the present agent, based upon the principles of equity and justice, which govern in all cases where the relation of principal and agent exists. This settlement, in our judgment, should be made by a committee of competent, experienced, firm, fair-minded men, who will devote the necessary time and attention to it, and who should have such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary. It would be utterly impracticable to make such settlement here and now, in view of the brevity of our stay, and the absence of important details of information which would be essential to its intelligent completion.

2. To obtain light to guide us in the future.

After more than two weeks of careful investigation and earnest consideration, we are prepared to recommend.

1. The continuance of the publishing house under an agency, so modified and guarded as to give it greater conservatism and a larger assurance of safety in its operations, and also to commend it to a more hearty and liberal support by the church in all our borders.

2. The sale with reference to the liens already outstanding upon it, of a part or the whole of our real estate, and every other species of property now belonging to the house, so far as the same can be spared, and the prompt application of the proceeds to the payment of its present outstanding debts.

3. The issue, whenever in the judgment of the college of bishops it may be deemed desirable by themselves, of an appeal to the church for further donations, to aid in extricating the house from its embarrassment.

In order to render effective the several suggestions we have made, we offer for adoption by the general conference the following regulations to be inserted in the discipline, and in the journal of this general conference, in place of what appears in the journal of the general conference of 1874, on pages 564, 565, 566, as regulations for the publishing house, which regulations are intended to be repealed by this action.

EXHIBIT "B"—PUBLISHING HOUSE.

1. There shall be an establishment in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of manufacturing and publishing books, to be called "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and to be under the control of the general book agent, to be called the book agent of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and a committee, to be called the book committee all of whom shall be elected by the general conference—the book committee upon the nomination of a committee of nine, to be appointed by the chair

2. The object of this institution shall be to advance the cause of Christianity, by disseminating religious knowledge and useful literary and scientific information in the form of books, tracts and periodicals

II. DUTIES OF THE GENERAL BOOK AGENT.

The general book agent shall have charge of the funds, stocks, fixtures and real estate, and all other property of the publishing house, and he shall be responsible to said conference for the prudent use and safe management of the same, under the direction of the book committee. He shall make monthly reports to the book committee, showing the exact state of his business and the condition of the house, and shall make an exhibit on the first day of June in each year, and publish the same in the Nashville Christian Advocate for one month to the several annual conferences, and give a full account of the state and progress of the business to the general conference. All his reports and exhibits shall be carefully audited by the book committee and certified to by the same.

He shall publish such books and tracts only as are approved by the book editor, to be hereinafter provided for, and in case of difference between the book agent and book editor, the matter shall be referred to the Book committee. He shall supply as far as practicable the demand of the church for books, tracts and periodicals, availing himself of the facilities of other establishments for their publication at the cheapest rates, and in all his investments for the manufacturing of books, be shall be governed strictly by the principles of economy.

He shall sell the books for cash or its equivalent.

He shall make no investments in grounds, houses, or permanent fixtures, without the authority of the book committee.

III. THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

There shall be a book committee of nine—four clerical and five lay—five of which committee shall reside in or near Nashville, Tennessee.

They shall have full power

1. To prescribe rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter for the government of the agent, elected by the general conference to conduct the business of the same

2. To require said agent to report to them at least once a month the state of the general business of the house, and the result of the operations of the same during that period.

3. To settle with the present, and any future agent, upon the principles which govern the relations between principal and agent embracing his individual transactions with himself as agent and ascertain the state of the account between him and said house, when as they may think proper, provided such settlement with such future agent shall be made at least once a year, and the result of the same be reported to the several annual conferences and also to the general conference.

4. To suspend said agent, at any time for mismanagement or misconduct in office, and appoint another temporary agent instead for such time as they may deem necessary during the intervals of the general conference.

5. To enter into negotiations with the creditors of the house for an extension of time upon and an adjustment of their debts

6. To see that said debts be paid as rapidly as practicable, out of collections from the debts due the house, and out of any other funds that may be secured for this purpose and according to some regular system.

7. To dispose through the agent of three-fourths of the real estate, consisting of the publishing house building, and the ground upon which the same is located and all of the other real estate, provided such sale can be made on fair terms, and if such sale of part cannot be advantageously made by reason of its connection with the residue of said property, then to sell the whole of the same, and all or so much as they may deem best of the fixtures, machinery and implements of every kind, if a reasonable price can in their judgment be obtained; there for such sale in either event to be made with the sanction and approval of the creditors, who have liens upon the same, and the several endorsers, who are liable for the other debts of the house. In the event such consent cannot be obtained, said committee is authorized to institute such proceedings through the agent as may be deemed necessary to secure such sale of part or the whole, as may be deemed advisable, the proceeds of the same to go to the payment of the debts of the house, according to their several priorities.

8. To fix the salaries of the agent and the editors at Nashville, provided such salaries do not exceed the following sums, to-wit: To the agent, $2,000; to the book editor, $2,000; to the editor of the Christian Advocate, $2,500; to the editor of Sunday school publications, $2,500. During intervals of the general conference, they, any one or more of the bishops, shall have the power to fill vacancies in their own body, the agency or in the editorial corps at Nashville.

9. To keep a faithful record of all their proceedings, and to make a full quadrennial report of all their acts and doings to the general conference.

IV.—DEPOSITORIES.

The New Orleans depository shall be closed up as soon as practicable, and its affairs wound up by the committee through the agent in such a manner as they may find to be most judicious, and no other depositories shall be established.

V.—GENERAL CONFERENCE, PERIODICALS AND EDITORS.

The general book agent shall be authorized to publish a weekly periodical, or newspaper, to be called the Christian Advocate, the editor of which shall be elected by the general conference.

There shall also be a book editor, who shall edit all the books of our publication, except our Sunday-school books, which shall be edited by the Sunday-school secretary. The general book agent shall be authorized to publish the Sunday school Magazine and lesson papers, the Youth's Companion, Sunday School Visitor, Our Little People, and such other Sunday school publications as they may deem proper, all of which shall be edited by the Sunday school editor, who shall be elected by the general conference. It is provided further, that if additional editorial labor becomes necessary, the book committee, with the general book agent, and one of the bishops, in the interval of the general conference, shall have authority to elect an additional editor or editors, who shall come under the same rules as to duty with the general book agent and the other editors.

VI.—PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The proceeds of the publishing house shall be appropriated to no other purpose than its own legitimate business.

VII.—CONFERENCE RELATIONS OF THE AGENTS AND EDITORS.

Each of the above named officers elected by the general conference, if he be a traveling preacher, shall be a member of such annual conference as he may select, with the approval of the bishops

VIII. Neither said agent or book committee shall have the power to add to the debt of the publishing house and if they shall find upon investigation that it is impracticable (either with or without the consent of the creditors) to carry on said house for the purposes and under the rules hereinbefore prescribed, they are invested with full power and authority to put the same into liquidation, to collect and sell all of its assets, and settle as far as possible the legal liabilities of said house, having due regard to the interests of the church and the creditors.

IX. The said book committee shall at all times have free access to the books, accounts and papers of said house for the purpose of examination, and shall keep a faithful record of all their proceedings, and make a full quadrennial report thereof to the general conference.

The minority report of the committee on publishing interest was read on the same subject matter as the majority report

The adoption of the minority report was moved by E A Yates.

W W Bennett moved to add the last words of the minority report to the majority report after the words "provided" in the first item of the proposed plan.

Dr McFerrin said there was no use of taking up the minority report until the clause of the majority report desired to be amended was reached.

It was moved that the majority report be taken up item by item. Carried.

The report was read, beginning at exhibit "B."

The first item was read:

E A Yates moved to strike out the word "manufacturing."

Bishop Paine said while it might be proper to cease manufacturing to any great extent, still, with all materials, there should be some discretion left to the agent. You might want to print hymn books and disciplines and you can make money by it,

John Hogan, lay St Louis, agreed with the bishop, and said there should be some discretion left to the publishing committee. He opposed the movement to strike out "manufacturing" in the item.

J E Cobb, clerical, Louisiana conference, said the question was an old one. He favored the minority report and the motion to strike "manufacturing." He said the church had lost nearly $500,000 by manufacturing books. We want relief, but the committee proposes to go on in the same direction.

The conference refused to extend the speaker's time.

A R Winfield, clerical, Little Rock conference, spoke on the amendment. He said the objections to manufacturing were a mere after clap. He opposed the motion to strike out "manufacturing" in the report. He opposed a general manufacturing business, but said the church should not refuse to publish at all. He favored placing the business of the publishing house in the hands of a business man, and said he would vote against any preacher for agent. We are merely asked to take out one word from the report, but it is the great word in the report. It is like taking the main spring out of a watch.

He said we could manufacture with advantage and we should do it.

"And now, if any of you gallant knights with burnished spears and glittering spurs choose now to attack the "windmill" you may come on. You gallant knights with spears and spurs may come on now when you get ready, and like old Don Quixote, you will find yourselves thrown higher than a kite." [Laugher.]

R A Young, clerical, Tennessee conference, spoke in opposition to striking out the word "manufacturing" in the report. He said the largest committee in the conference had labored three hours a day for two weeks on the report and he opposed any rash alteration. He said the church could manufacture with great interest if the matter was properly managed. We can't take out the word "manufacturing" without destroying the entire intention of the report. He prayed the conference to consider the matter carefully and prayerfully. Spare the publishing house if you can. The church can easily pay the debt of the house. He ridiculed the idea that 775,000 Methodists could not pay this debt. He said the preachers could pay the debt. There was wealth enough represented on the floor to pay the debt and not feel it. He said if the church would pay this debt he would give his salary for the coming year most gladly. He knew one man who would give $5,000; another who would give $10 000

A delegate—Take up a collection now. [Laughter.]

W W Bennett, clerical, Virginia conference, said we really had no publishing house. Other people own such a house in Nashville, but the church does not own it. Everything in that house is covered by mortgages.

"Dr Winfield—"Doctor, do you mean to say that a man does not own a thing because it is mortgaged?"

Dr Burnett—"Well, sir, it is so near nothing that you cannot call it ownership."

He opposed the manufacture of books by the church. He said many of the largest publishing houses in America never published a book He argued that the manufacture at Nashville would cost more than it would if let out by contract by the church.

He said the church had lost half a million dollars, and was $50,000 in debt after giving up the property thus encumbered The interest on the debts of this publishing house is $60 a day; and besides this there are great expenses which, combined, make the experiment almost ruinous.

W P Harrison (clerical, Georgia conference) said he differed from Dr Bennett materially. He said that as a manufacturing concern the publishing house was a proved success, as a publishing house it was a manifest failure. He said he had studied the matter most thoroughly, and had what might be called experience.

He explained the difference between the publishing and the manufacturing of books.

The manufacture makes a book, out and out and gives it to the book seller. The publisher has the duty to take the book after it is finished and to put it in the hands of the public. This is an art which requires knowledge of men and things and good common sense.

The failure of the publishing house is due to the fact that we have never had a publisher there. [Applause.] "It is not in my heart to speak against any man. I say nothing against the publisher which I would not say against myself. I am no publisher. No man who has been a minister and bent his energies in this direction can be a good publisher. We want a good business man."

He attacked the business management of the publishing house severely and elicited applause.

He said: "The honor of the church is bound for every cent of this great debt." [Cries of "hear, hear," and applause.]

"I would live on bread and water a year to bring about a settlement of this question." [Applause.]

The failure has been because the business has not been run on business principles. [Applause.]

When I was publisher of the magazine seven years ago, for five months I did the work of three men, as editor, and manager and publisher. The magazine was a success. But when the publication went out of my control because I could not do the work of three men, though I toiled till four o'clock in the morning, then the magazine failed.

For seven years with a sad heart I have borne this, and I would not now speak but for the fact that my name appears on the exhibit in connection with the only publication that ever failed to pay its expenses. I speak now. I have told you the secret—why the publishing house has failed. It has not been managed on business principles. [Continued applause.]

THE SPECIAL ORDER

here arrived.

Gov. Colquitt, as chairman of the committee on introduction, presented to Bishop Kavanaugh the Rev George Douglass, LL D, fraternal messenger from the Methodists of Canada.

Bishop Kavanaugh presented Dr Douglass to the other bishops.

The assistant secretary then read a communication from the Canadian Methodists, giving the details of their great work and extending to the M E Church, south, their warmest Christian greeting and earnest prayers, and also giving the credentials of Dr Douglass and Gov Wilmot, as fraternal delegates.

Gov Wilmot was prevented from coming by high official business.

Bishop Kavanaugh said he had once heard Dr Douglass preach a powerful and thrilling sermon at Round Lake camp meeting and his affection then took fast hold of him. He said he took great pleasure in introducing him. [Applause.]

A GRAND SPEECH.

Dr Douglass was received with applause and he addressed the conference in a speech over an hour long, which held the entire conference and all the spectators spell-bound, and when the speaker said near its conclusion there was a general cry of "go on."

It is hard to tell whether the speech was most remarkable for the depth of its thoughts, the superb beauty of its rhetoric or the abounding spirituality which caught speaker and hearers in the warm bands of a common sympathy. Dr. Douglass is one of the great men of Canada, one of its profoundest thinkers and certainly one of its most eloquent and powerful divines. We would gladly give all of his magnificent speech in this issue if it were practicable.

At the conclusion of the speech the conference sang "Blest be the tie that binds."

Bishop Kavanaugh responded in a brief and eloquent speech, which was not more characteristic for its rich humor than for its eloquent power.

The reception was one of the most pleasant episodes that has marked the proceedings of the conference. Its circumstances will not soon lose their freshness in the minds of all who were present to enjoy them.

The conference adopted by a unanimous rising vote a resolution requesting Dr Douglass to preach in the First Methodist church to-night. A great sermon may be expected.

THE COLORED DELEGATES

The committee on introductions offered a resolution making the reception of the fraternal delegates from the African Methodist church the special order for to-day at 12 o'clock, which was unanimously passed.

Conference then adjourned to 3 p m, with the benediction by Bishop Kavanaugh.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was not opened until twenty-five minutes past 3, on account of the late hour of adjournment in the morning. The conference was called to order by Bishop Wightman, and the opening of divine services were conducted by Rev. B Craven, D. D., of the North Carolina conference.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Bishop Kavanaugh took the chair.

John Hogan, lay, St Louis conference, asked leave of absence after yesterday from pressing necessity.

Rev. A. R Winfield opposed the leave.

The conference refused the leave.

Bishop Kavanaugh: They won't let you go. [Laughter.]

Leave of absence was granted to O W Carr, of North Carolina.

Leave of absence was asked for H Stitt and J H Rodman, lay, Kentucky conference, but was refused.

Bishop Kavanaugh: You say no, but Rodman is gone. [Laughter.]

An explanation in the case of Rodman was made.

A B Stark clerical, North Carolina conference, asked leave of absence on pressing business.

It was moved that conference adjourn sine die Thursday at 1 o'clock

Dr McFerrin moved to amend by resolving to stay here until the conference had time to finish its business.

Dr J E Evans opposed the motion.

Dr. Bennett moved to lay the motion on the table.

Bishop Wightman resumed the chair.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS

was resumed

It was on the consideration of the amendment to item 1 of the plan proposed by the majority report, to strike out the words "manufacturing and."

This was offered by E. A. Yates, clerical, North Carolina conference, who spoke in its favor. He said the debt of the publishing house was a debt of honor and the church should pay it The proposition of the report is to continue a policy which will run it deeper still in debt. There were all kinds of paper theories to work the debt off but we have found out that paper theories won't pay debts.

He defended Dr Redford from imputations of inefficiency which he said Dr Harrison had cast upon him in his speech. We could not hope to get a man in the publishing house who can force on the public books that they do not want. He moved to amend his motion to strike out by inserting the words "except our church discipline, hymn books, etc." so that the house shall manufacture nothing but these.

J B McFerrin, clerical, Tennessee conference, opposed the amended motion to strike out and explained the benefits which the right to manufacture would give the house. He said he supposed no man knew as much about the publishing house as he did. He was there before the first brick was laid and he had been there ever since. If the publishing house is to go on, let there be some discretion as to publishing if we want to. He said what was most wanted was the patronage of the church. There had been troubles, but there is better prospect for the future.

J O A Clark spoke in favor of the majority report and said it came as the voice of the overwhelming majority of the committee and of the conferences represented, and he was willing to take their judgment. He knew nothing of the question, but he would depend on the judgment of experts and of the majority of the committee. We need no argument on the question.

The previous question was called and sustained.

The question was put on the amendment of Mr Yates to strike out "manufacturing and," and the amendment was lost.

The item of the report was then adopted.

Item 2 was then taken up, read and adopted.

Paragraph II was then taken up and read.

J W Lewis moved to amend by inserting after the word "agent" in the first line "who shall be a layman." Laid on the table.

John Hogan moved to strike out first of June as date of the exhibit to be made and insert first of April, so that the exhibits may come before the general conference.

Dr McFerrin said June 1st was the beginning of the fiscal year, and Mr Hogan withdrew his motion.

J H Figgart suggested a verbal correction in the paragraph, which was accepted.

O P Fitzgerald moved that the exhibit be published in the Advocate two times instead of one month as the report read. Tabled.

The paragraph was then adopted without amendment.

Paragraph III was then read.

R A Young moved to strike out "report" in the first line of paragraph 3, and insert "present a trial balance." He argued in favor of the proposed amendment

H W Foote said what Dr Young asked was already provided for. He moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

W H Potter moved to amend the paragraph of section 7 by adding at its close the words: "Provided, however, that as soon as practicable the business of the house shall be reduced and confined to that of a publisher, and not of a manufacturer."

A delegate—We have settled that question.

Dr Potter—No, sir. This question has not yet been before us. Dr Bennett tried to get it in but he could not. The alternative presents to us a fearful result. We are asked a huge collection and to not heed the cry of foreign lands for the gospel while we support a concern that is sinking its thousands every year. He made a strong argument against continuing the experiment of manufacturing. He said the gross sales of the house daily would not pay the interest on its debt. If you put this huge debt on the church, disintegration of the concern would ensue.

Dr McFerrin—Brother Potter misapprehends the item.

Dr Potter—No sir; I do not misapprehend it

At the request of Dr McFerrin, Judge M Walton rose to make a statement as to the legal effect of the item.

Mr Nugent raised the point of order that the very question proposed in Dr Potter's amendment had been settled by a previous action of the house

F M Finney rose to a question of privilege to state an injustice done to the minority report. He was called to order

The chair ruled the point of order made by Mr Nugent well taken.

Bishop Paine spoke briefly on the question before the house

He said he had been made very sad by being told that there was no chance of getting the conference to harmonize. This was the most important thing of all; no matter how good your plans are if there is not harmonious support of them they will all fail. He had hoped the best talent of the church would come together to settle this great question, and it had come. A large committee had acted on the question. We want the best plan. We must save the church from repudiation and not let the noble men suffer who indorsed the notes of your agent. He has been in great difficulties. He may have been unfortunate, but I impugn not his honor. [Applause.] We should not rashly balk the wisdom of this large committee so laboriously wrought.

Bishop Wightman asked if the decision of the chair on the point of order was sustained. It was sustained.

Judge Walton gave some legal reasons why the fears expressed by Dr Potter would not be likely to come to pass. He gave a clear and succinct statement of the legal bearings of the case.

The previous question was called and sustained, and the paragraph was adopted.

Paragraph IV was then read.

It was moved to adopt the paragraph. It was adopted.

Paragraph V was then read

It was moved to adopt it. It was adopted.

Paragraph VI was then read and adopted.

Paragraph VII was read and adopted.

Paragraph VIII was read and adopted.

Paragraph IX was read and adopted.

P A Peterson proposed to amend the paragraph by adding the words:

"The annual meeting of the book committee shall be held on the first Wednesday in May and monthly meetings when the committee shall call them, and that a majority of all shall be a quorum for the business of the annual meeting."

Dr Peterson said that for eight years past the book concern had been managed entirely by the local members of the book committee. He did not accuse anybody but stated the fact. He went once to attend a meeting and found that it had been held a day ahead of the appointed time.

Judge Hamil opposed the substitute and spoke against its adoption, briefly giving his reasons for opposition.

Dr Peterson rose to a personal explanation, and said Judge Hamil had referred to him as one who had not been present when he should have been.

Judge Hamil denied any personal allusion, but had merely stated a general law.

Dr Peterson's amendment was adopted.

P T Mellen moved to adopt the report as a whole.

W W Duncan moved to strike out the 5th cause assigned for the failure of the house. He demanded the expungence of the reason as an insult to the agent.

He was called to order by Dr Bennett as being outside the range of the question, but the chair ruled him in order.

He said it was a fling at the agent and he move to strike it out as unworthy the conference.

Dr McFerrin disavowed the intention of the committee to reflect on the agent.

Mr Duncan—"I disavow any intention to reflect on the committee."

Dr McFerrin said the cause proposed to be stricken out was merely the truth.

No personal reflection was intended. Is not this cause as stated true?

A Delegate—"Suppose it is, are you obliged to tell it?"

Another delegate—"Yes. If we tell the truth let us have the whole truth."

Mr Duncan amended his motion by striking out of the cause asserted the personal allusion to the agent.

Dr Peterson seconded the motion in the interest of charity and brotherly love. He said the agent had been a martyr during the entire session, and he asked for him justice.

He said the most rigid scrutiny had been fixed upon his entire administration, and he rejoiced that there had not been even a hint at dishonesty in the management. [Applause.]

He was glad to lift his his voice in vindication of the agent.

He did not suppose there was any covert design to say that Dr Redford's ways were curious. He declared that Dr Redford had been carrying a bankrupt concern for twelve years, and he returned it to-day if not better, certainly no worse than when he took it from Dr McFerrin twelve years ago [Applause.]

He deeply regretted the attack which Dr. Harrison had made on Dr Redford, and said that some of its imputations were unjust and improper.

He could not say why Dr Harrison's magazine failed, but he knew it was not on account of any deficient labor or laziness in Dr. Redford. [Applause.]

T L Mellen said he deeply regretted the range of the discussion, but he was bound to speak He was prepared to meet the matter, and to show that the language used was the mildest possible under the circumstances. He reviewed the administration of Dr Redford from 1866, and said some of his methods of business at the start were questionable. Some of the profits made on publications were exorbitant and the house was charged too highly for these books. He merely stated facts which he could substantiate. The language was very mild and was framed so out of charity and love for the church.

Dr Harrison rose to a question of privilege. He said he had made no assault on Dr Redford He disclaimed any such just inference from his remarks. He had said that for years that as a publisher of books Dr Redford is a failure. He made no assault on him. He knew no preacher on the floor was capable of the management of the house in Nashville. He merely stated facts.

Dr Peterson spoke of imputations he had had them, and for seven years he had been pronounced a failure as an editor, and he spoke now to deny these imputations

Dr Peterson said he may have misunderstood Dr Harrison in his morning speech.

The time of the session was extended, and Dr Redford, in response to calls made a few remarks. He said neither he nor his friends asked anything on the score of charity. He would at the earliest moment answer Mr Millen and his imputations.

For twelve years he had done his duty before God, and had done the best he could. He would answer Mr Mellen at an early time.

The conference then adjourned to 9 A M to-day.

LET HIM REST.

THE SENATE VAINLY ENDEAVORING TO REVIVE THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAMP.

The Debate on the Revivification of Col Grant—Messrs. Hill and Voorhees Tell What They Know About It—The Bill Finally Straddled to Death.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mr. Cockrell moved to suspend the pending matter, the bill to repeal the specie resumption act, to take up a bill authorizing the president to appoint James Shields a brigadier general in the United States army on the retired list.

Mr. Sargeant submitted the following amendment as an additional section: That the president is hereby authorized to appoint Ulysses S. Grant, late general commanding the army of the United States, a general on the retired list of the army, with full rank, pay and allowances of that grade, except that the general so retired shall not be allowed forage for horses or commutation thereof, aids de-camp, or other staff officers, unless called into active service in time of war.

MR. COCKRELL

said that the object of this amendment was to defeat the bill, and spoke of General Shields having been born in Ireland and of his services to this country. He had added lustre and given character to the country of his adoption as well as the land of his birth. The passage of this bill would be a simple act of justice. The petitions favoring its passage came from soldiers, from gallant men who, with their knapsacks and muskets, bore the heat and burden of the day. General Grant did not need the relief proposed. There were other honors which he (Mr. Cockrell) presumed would be held in reserve for him, and it was not contemplated that he should be shelved on the retired list with wounded and disabled soldiers.

MR. HILL

said that any man who on any occasion hazards his life in defense of his honest convictions had his respect. Therefore he respected Gen. Grant and he respected General Shields. He would vote to place General Shields on the retired list, but he would not vote to place Gen. Grant upon it. His greatest objection to Grant was that he would not retire. [Laughter.] If he would agree to retire upon the passage of this bill he would vote for it, though whether the senators on the other side would agree to that or not he did not know. Some of them on that side would be very glad if he would retire. [Renewed laughter.] But he was not one of the retiring sort. He never retired, he never would retire, and the senators could not make him retire. [Great laughter.] If General Grant had one quality which distinguished him, it was his directness.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than three cents. No signs, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—One or two nicely furnished rooms not far from "T. O." Address J. C. V., care of Wilson House. 441 may24...d3t.

WANTED—A couple of good two-horse Spring Wagons, for which cash will be paid. Apply to W. F. Stokes & Co. 4-6 may22...d14

WANTED—Two men who understand sewing on canvass. Apply at No. 3 Marietta st reet, this morning. 448 may22...d1t

WANTED—A good woman to do general housework. Reference required. Apply at 67 White hall street, up-stairs. 453 may22 d1t

WANTED—A white woman to do general house work. Apply at No 39 North Pryor street. 423 may21...d4t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—New 5 room House, in good neighborhood. Apply to H. Kroner & Co., 25 Peachtree street. ma,21...d3t

FOR RENT—A good Store House in the most desirable part of Middle Georgia railroad town, rich country, good trading point. Express and post Office facilities. Store room about 30x75 feet. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Nos. 41 and 45 Alabama street Atlanta. John Stephens. 351 may19...o1w

FOR SALE.

7 OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE.—E. H. Olcott & Co have fine 7 Octave Piano for sale at a bargain. Can be seen at store. 449 may 3...d1t.

300,000 BRICK TO SELL. Hard Flue Brick for Paving to sell. W. W. Scaife. 425 may21...d1w

PARAGON CHURNS will make Butter in five minutes. A child five years old can do the churning. Call and see it at H. Kroner & Co's, 28 Peachtree street. m,y21...d3t

CLOVER, HAY, new crop well cured at 75 cents per 100 pounds by the wagon load not packed delivered to order. T. G. Rawlins. 369 may19 1m

TO THE FARMERS—The Cotton Cultivator and Great Labor saving Machine is now for sale at the store of J. H. Anderson & Co., No. 16 Loyd Street. Frank Arnim. 244 may14...d1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF the General Conference.—For your own convenience and safety, would advise you to leave your address before departure with Ballard's Baggage Transfer, Union Depot, that your baggage may be promptly called for and checked to destination. 444 may21...d1w

TO LOAN—$50,000 trust funds to loan in sums to suit at low interest, on improved centrally located real estate in Atlanta. Address through the postoffice, describing the property, "Security." 314 may1d...sud6w6m.

WHITE PINE SASH, DOORS, BLINDS Mantels, &c., Builders' Hardware, Paints and Window Glass. 38 Decatur street. W. Jennings & Co. 160 feb9. d6mo

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, or a small family, wishing board at Kirkwood for the summer, can hear of a pleasant place, by addressing "Y," Lock Box No 376, Post Office. 441 may22 d1t

PRIVATE BOARDING, 124 Peachtree street Atlanta, Georgia, next door to Executive Mansion. Terms: $1 00, $1 50, $2 00, $3 00, per day. Away from Steam Cars. Location most desirable. Fine Shady Grounds. Cool, Well ventilated Rooms. Healthy locality. Street cars pass the door for all parts of the city and Ponce DeLeon Springs. 475 may15...d1m

BOARD only $40 per month at Blue Ridge Springs and celebrated Dyspepsia Water. Philip P. Brown, Proprietor. may4...d1t

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—On Butler street, a small leather Note Book, with the name of S. E. Greer on the inside. The finder will please deliver to 160 Decatur street, and receive a reward. 0 0 may21...d1t

LOST—A fine Cameo Gold Ear-ring on East Peach tree street, on Tuesday, the 21st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at Mr. Banks', on Peachtree, No 113 May 21, 1878. 434 may22...d1t

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—Mark W. Johnson & Co., have removed to their old stand, DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street May 15, 1878. 265 may19...d1w

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION—14 new Covington, Kentucky, Buggies, from S. K. Hay's Factory, will be sold in front of our store, without reserve or limit, on Friday 24th May, 10 o'clock. The Buggies can be seen at A. T. Finney's Carriage Repository. D. P. Ellis & Co. Auctioneers. 443 3d7 may18...d3t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA GA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1878

THE polo season has opened.

TILTON is going to Europe to hang pictures.

BILL CHANDLER thinks it is better to repent than confess.

PROTECTION protects the monopolist just as contraction does.

MR. STEPHENS wants to be courteous to knaves. The country doesn't agree with him.

IT is stated that Glover is assisted in his tireless investigations by some of John Sherman's ablest hirelings.

THE republicans ought to get up an investigating committee of their own and put Glover in charge of it.

WE reproduce by request the speech of Rev. J. O. A. Clarke before the conference on the Dameron case.

JIM BLAINE will keep on the shady side of politics as long as there is danger of another sunstroke.

KELLOGG thinks the administration will be driven out upon the legal opinion of Evarts unseating Packard. This is altogether too bad.

"SUPERVISOR" John Sherman may as well begin to harden his hams. In a very short time he will be escorted to a front seat on the ragged edge.

WE hear nothing more of the hen-roost campaign the republicans were going to inaugurate in the south. Has the patriotic project been abandoned?

THE Springfield Republican is a good paper, so good, indeed, that it is a pity it has such a small following in the republican party.

Z. CHANDLER should be summoned to give in his experience. An early subpœna will give the old man a chance to sober up.

THE extra loyal organs are still engaged in controverting Jeff Davis's Macon letter. They imagine this to be in some sort an offset to the Florida frauds.

THE independent says the "great American people" have a right to choose their own candidates, and then he immediately proceeds to nominate himself.

DURING the past week the metropolitan papers have scarcely devoted more than a dozen columns to "Colonel" Delancy Kane. Is the accomplished hostler to be entirely ignored?

IF Dr. Felton runs for congress as an independent candidate, it is not among the impossibilities that he will be defeated. We advise the independents in other districts to make a note of this.

ALL the organs agree that the great fraud perpetrated under the auspices of their party ought not to be unearthed. They are not fond of Hayes, but they are not anxious to see their leading rascals exposed.

THE scullion who edits the personal department of the New York Herald generally manages about once a week to get in a fling at some southerner. The scullion is a worthy representative of his bold boss.

ONE reason why we oppose the unseating of Mr. Hayes is because we do not desire to see the faithful Rogers turned out to fall down strange stairways, and feed upon the cold charities of the world. Never, no, never, will we consent to see our government thus Mexicanized.

SOME of the Beecher people declare that Mrs. Tilton will shortly present Mr. Tilton with another heir; and they state the fact (if it is a fact) to show that poor Mr. Beecher is really innocent after all. This is excellent logic.

THE eye-tooth now in the possession of Colonel Grubb, of the Darien Gazette, is supposed to be of the pliocene period. The colonel found it in the ninth district, and he insists that it was dropped by an independent candidate. But this is a mere supposition.

THE independent organs talk loudly of the right of free Americans to choose candidates to suit themselves. This is democracy. We are opposed to "independency," so-called, because the greed for office leads an ambitious person to defy modesty and choose himself as a candidate.

IN one column of the New York Sun Mr. Dana calls for a reduction of the army; in another Eli Perkins asserts that the southern rebels are striving to overthrow the government—all of which enables us to estimate the true inwardness of metropolitan journalism.

THE true account of the Bennett-May duel shows that Jim was bound to kill his man if nervousness would accomplish it. May's pistol didn't go off, but Bennett fired at the moon, and made haste to say that he was satisfied. It appears that Jim is a much greater success as a poloist than as a duellist—otherwise the country would be to-day drenched with blood.

SINCE John Sherman has learned that his Louisiana-Webber corresponding has been photographed, he is in continual dread lest some political footpad shall meet him coming out at the back-door of a bar-room on Sunday and attack him with a loaded phonograph. There seems to be no safety in the home of the land and the free of the brave.

IT appears that young May, when he was challenged by Jim Bennett, chose sabres as the weapons; but Jim's second frankly confessed that if May insisted on fighting with sabres, Bennett couldn't be coaxed upon the field. In this instance the frankness of the second was only equalled by the conservatism of his principal; but conservatism happens to be one of the phases of Jim's undaunted courage.

NOYES, who earned the French mission by his services in Florida, has sent a cable request that he be subpœnaed by the investigating committee. This prematureness (so to speak) on the part of Noyes is somewhat suspicious. He knew as well as it is possible for a human being to know anything that one of the first duties of the committee would be to summon him before them—not that he is expected to tell the truth, but for purposes of cross-examination.

"THE IMAGE OF HER MOTHER."

We alluded recently to the fact that the Savannah Weekly News was publishing a new serial by "Ruth Rustic," entitled "The Image of Her Mother." We have reason to believe that this story is from the pen of Mrs. Mary Augusta Wade, the accomplished daughter of Colonel W. T. Thompson, the veteran editor of the News. We have read the opening chapters of the serial with great interest. In the ease and grace of its style, in the natural grouping of its characters and incidents, and in the sprightly fluency of its dialogues, it is far superior to the average newspaper serials of the day, and although it is a first effort, it shows that Mrs. Wade possesses in a remarkable degree the true literary knack. She is quite young, and we may expect her to cultivate the attractive field of fiction with more than ordinary success.

THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION.

Speaker Randall has named a committee that will be both efficient and respected. Mr. Potter, the chairman, is a man of great wealth and high social position. If the action of the committee is endorsed by the people, his chance for becoming the next governor of New York is certainly good. Messrs. Morrison of Illinois, MacMahon of Ohio and Blackburn of Kentucky, took part in the Louisiana and Florida investigations of last year; Mr. Hunton of Virginia, was a member of the electoral commission; Mr. Stenger, of Pennsylvania, is a lawyer and a member of the judiciary committee, and the other democratic member, Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, is also a lawyer and an able man. The republicans certainly can not say that they are not well represented on the committe. Mr. Jacob D. Cox was a member of President Grant's first cabinet. He staid in as long as he could stand it, and then resigned. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, is altogether too well known to need pointing out. Mr. Reed is a lawyer from Portland, Maine. He has served two terms as attorney-general of his state. Mr. Hiscock is a lawyer of extensive practice from Syracuse, New York. The minority representation consists of keen lawyers who will do all that can be done to make black appear white. No reasonable objection can be made to the proportions of the committee or to the fairness and capacity of its members. Its work will be thorough and trustworthy.

THE SOUTHERN ROAD AND KNOXVILLE.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and the Knoxville and Ohio roads offer to build a link of twenty-six miles from the present terminus of the Knoxville road to Chitwood's, on the Southern road. They will do this at their own cost provided they can have the business of the Southern "for a few years," leaving the people of Cincinnati to build a direct line to Chattanooga whenever they feel so inclined. The offer, however, requires the city of Cincinnati to complete their road from Somerset to Chitwood's, a distance of about forty miles. This would not cost any considerable sum, as the grading is completed, and the iron purchased.

The proposition is an attractive one. It relieves the city of Cincinnati of the pressure that is upon her, and gives her short connections with portions of Virginia, and as soon as a short link is built from Wolf Creek to Asheville, with a large part of North Carolina. But still the trustees of the Cincinnati road are not disposed to regard the proposition favorably. They seem to think that it is intended to defeat a completion of their line to Chattanooga, its best southern terminus, and they have given Col. Wilson's proposition the cold shoulder. Nor have we seen anything that indicates that any part of the people of Cincinnati desire the road to stop even temporarily at Knoxville.

Knoxville will, however, have a connection with the Southern road, as she has but twenty-six miles to build, six of which are already graded. Nashville also desires a connection with the great trunk line. The true policy of Cincinnati, after expending so much money upon the line south of Chitwood's, is to carry out the project as originally planned, and let adjacent towns build their own connections. They will not be slow in doing that. If it would be profitable to the southern road to have a Knoxville connection, it would clearly be Knoxville's interest to have one, and a way will be found to build it.

GOV. COLQUITT TO VISIT CHARLESTON.

The approaching visit of the "Gate City Guards," of Atlanta, to the beautiful seaport city of Charleston, in our sister state of South Carolina, has been made the occasion by the ever hospitable Carolineans of a state demonstration of hopitality, that has resulted in forcing Governor Colquitt, as the chief magistrate and representative of Georgia, to spend a day in Charleston in honor of the event. Gov. Wade Hampton will be present and officially invited the governor to attend. The Washington Light Infantry, through their captain, addressed the governor a beautifully embossed letter, which we give entire:

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 18, 1878

To His Excellency A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.: GOVERNOR—It is with no ordinary gratification that the Washington Light Infantry have learned of your intention to honor Charleston with a visit upon the occasion of the presence here of that public spirited corps, the "Gate City Guards" of Atlanta, later in the month.

As Carolinians, we re-call with pride and pleasure your services in our city, at the head of your regiment, in perilous times; we know how near to us, in the darkest days, the people of Georgia have been; how when our city was scourged with fire, your general assembly reflecting the sentiments of all your people, (our near neighbors and best friends) made a large money contribution for the relief of the poor and needy, how when Hampton was struggling for our deliverance from political misrule, Georgia sent us cheer and help.

All these recollections make Georgians ever welcome in Carolina, and will cause your visit here to be gratefully appreciated by the people of Charleston.

The Washington Light Infantry will esteem it a high privilege if you will be their guest while in Charleston, and, in their behalf, we cordially extend to you an invitation to do so. We have engaged a suite of rooms, for your accommodation, at the Charleston hotel, and beg to tender the services of the company, as a special guard of honor, on your arrival.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and regard, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

WM. A. COURTENAY,
Capt W. L. I.

This most beautiful letter, a compliment alike to Governor Colquitt and to the state of Georgia, our governor has returned the following graceful and appropriate response:

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., May 21, 1878

Captain Wm A Courtenay, Washington Light Infantry, Charleston S C.—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your hospitable letter of the 18th inst, in which, for the Washington Light infantry, you tender me an invitation to be the guest of that company in Charleston on the occasion of the visit of the Gate City guards of Atlanta.

For the kindly personal references to myself I beg to express my grateful appreciation. For the generous allusions to Georgia there will be a warm response by every Georgian.

For the tasteful manner in which your invitation has been fashioned, and for the tender of the services of your company as a special guard of honor on my arrival, I desire to thank you cordially as an additional and appreciated manifestation of your kindness and courtesy.

And I hasten to express the pleasure it affords me to accept these hearty and spontaneous proffers of your good will in the cordial spirit in which they are tendered.

With the utterance of my vivid recollection of the personal experiences in Charleston, to which you refer, with the expression of the delight it will give me to renew my acquaintance with your beautiful city and noble people, and with the statement of my high personal consideration for yourself and the gallant and distinguished company, you command, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. H. COLQUITT.

A brigade, we understand, will parade in honor of Governor Colquitt. As the governor was booked to review the colored companies of the state of Georgia in Savannah on the 27th, he determined to go by Charleston and give a day there in honor of Carolina's demonstrat on of courtesy to Georgia. We are pleased that Governor Colquitt of Georgia, thus acknowledges the brotherly courtesy of Carolina, and expect it will be one of the grandest occasions in the south since the war.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

He Was the Very Man.

BARNESVILLE, May 19.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Is Gen. C. W. Field, the new door-keeper of congress, the same Field that commanded a division in the army of northern Virginia? P. B.

He is the same man. He was a resident of Atlanta some two years ago.

We Think William Wrote It.

GAINESVILLE, GA., MAY 18.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Can you tell me who was the probable author of Wolsey's invocation to Cromwell in Henry VIII. It is doubted that Shakspeare wrote it.

We cannot go into any controversy on the subject, but you will be safe in crediting it to Wm Shakspeare. If a man doubts your word, it will be hard for him to prove you are wrong.

The Nine of Diamonds.

ATHENS, GA., May 19

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Why is it that the nine of diamonds is call "the curse of Scotland?" UNIVERSITY.

Because in the game of "Pope Joan" the nine of diamonds represents the pope—who was the antichrist of the Scottish reformers.

A Very Sick Friend.

KINGSTON, GA., May 19.

EDS. CONSTITUTION: What are the different causes of coated tongue (yellow)? Also what produces little black specks on the nose, which, when squeezed, a white worm comes out? Also what is a good wash to remove yellow spots from the face. Answer any time next week. SUBSCRIBER.

As our friend gives us a week in which to answer, we take it for granted that his case is not pressing, although his disorders are very complicated. We regret that we cannot advise him. He had better consult a doctor. We consider those yellow spots a fearful sign.

His District and His Record.

LAFAYETTE, GA., May 17.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: What district does Congressman Smith represent? He has been suggested for governor. What is the record on which this suggestion was based? E. S.

He represents the 3d district, having reclaimed it from radical rule. His friends here suggested his political promotion because of his unflinching opposition to the electoral commission. He was a filibuster—the only one from Georgia—and believed in seating Tilden at all hazards.

IN GENERAL.

—The Saratoga hotels employ 650 waiters—all negroes.

—Ohioans have dubbed the new bride Donna Cameron.

—There are thirteen distinct denominations of Methodists in the United States, aggregating a membership of 3,315,000.

—Two most incongruous animals, the camel and cow, may oftentimes be seen in Egypt harnessed together, plowing.

—Of seven San Francisco million airesses it is alleged that not one of them takes part in any organized efforts at helping other women.

—The salmon being caught in the Connecticut river were put there as fry in 1874. Four years are required for their growth to marketable size.

—The telephone has been introduced all along the mountainous portion of the Central Pacific railroad, the boxes being placed only a few miles apart, so that track-walkers can report whenever they pass them.

—If Harper's "Drawer" may be believed, a little girl wrote to her absent papa that Ponto (the puppy) was "growing bigger and bigger every day, and sometimes twice a day."

—Miss Mary Anderson will shortly act the part of Pauline to John McCullough's Claude Melnotte in Boston, for the benefit of the manager of the leading theatre in that art city. Longfellow and other celebrities have engaged places. After the event Miss Anderson will return to Louisville preparatory to her trip to Europe.

—Reuben R. Springer, who subscribed $190,000 for the purpose of building the music hall in Cincinnati which during the past week has been the scene of such a great musical gathering, commenced life as a clerk and pounded out results on the anvil of his own industry, is just seventy-eight years of age and is still an active member of commercial circles in the city where his greatest successes have been achieved. Would that the world were full of such good men.

—Lester Wallack is said to have cleared $50,000 on the season about to close. Only three weeks of the entire winter have been losing ventures to the management, while the most profitable week brought a net gain of $4,500. "Marriage" brought in $7,000 during the first week of its production, and over $4 000 in the sixth. But "Diplomacy" has proven the trump card, and will be taken off in the height of its popularity.

—A tube 100 feet long runs through a line of hitching posts in Rockville, Or. A farmer was hitching his horse at the end post the other day, when a boy shouted through the pipe, ordering the farmer to take his horse away. He unhitched, and looked around to find whom he had offended, but seeing no one, he tied the halter again. The mysterious voice again ordered him off, and the bewildered man hastily jumped into his wagon and rode away.

—The "Knights of Honor," a benevolent order, has been holding, during the week, its fifth annual session of the supreme lodge of the United States, at Nashville, Tenn. The supreme dictator reported 1,005 lodges chartered since the organization of the order in 1873, with a total membership of 40,025. Of these 18 lodges are located in Mississippi, 48 in Texas, 16 in Alabama, 12 in Arkansas, none in Louisiana, and 35 in Georgia.

—Although the Oregon legislature to be elected on the first Monday in June will choose a United States senator, no one has yet been prominently metioned by either party as a candidate for the office. The retiring senator is Mr. Mitchell, but if he thinks of being a candidate for re-election, the republican press of the state is remarkably quiet on the subject. The Oregonian, the leading republican organ, has already declared against him. His course in connection with the Northern Pacific railroad bill, which recently passed the United States senate, has been sharply criticised all over the state.

—During the progress of the Yale-Harvard race a train of platform cars, with seats for spectators, will run along the track by the river side, keeping even with the competing crews. A car rigged as the entire train will be rigged on the day of the race can be seen at the New London northern depot. It is boarded up at the back and ends, the latter slanting to the front side of the car, and has four tiers of seats, capable of accommodating eighty persons. There is no attempt at ornamentation in the construction but so far as comfort, security and facilities for seeing the race are concerned, nothing is left to be desired.—New London (Conn.) Telegraph.

—Next Friday her majesty Queen Victoria will be be sixty years old, and her truly loyal subjects throughout the world will celebrate the happy event with the usual enthusiasm. This estimable lady was christened at Kensington palace Alexandria Victoria, and the emperor of Russia, who was one of the godfathers, and her mother, Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saafeld. Friday will also be the forty-first anniversary of Queen Victoria's succession to the throne. When the lady was crowned, on the 28th of June, 1838, she tried the heavy head-gear made for George IV., which weighed seven pounds and over, and her pretty head could not sustain the burden, so a lighter affair of gold and silver hoops, studded with precious stones, was made for her. Her majesty, notwithstanding that her son Alfred Ernest Albert is married to Marie Alexandrovna, daughter of the czar Alexander II., was her godfather, is extremely hostile to her Muscovite connections.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Can Local Legislation be Obtained During the Next Session of the Legislature?—The Reply of General A. R. Lawton, of Chatham.

Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist:

I did not reply promptly to your circular touching the power of the next general assembly to accomplish any local legislation—both because of my temporary absence from home soon after receiving it; and because I ventured to hope that some other correspondents of yours would not find such obstacles to the passage of local laws as I did. I was, therefore, willing to wait for an opportunity to have my views changed, if possible. No such change, however, has taken place; and a closer examination of the consultation has only served to confirm my first impressions. The restrictions contained in par. 15, sec. 7, art. 3, which require that no "special or local bills" shall be "read or considered" by the house, unless the same shall have been laid before it within fifteen days after the organization of the general assembly, nor passed unless the same has been reported by a special committee, appointed for that purpose, can be readily overcome by a two-thirds vote, as provided in that paragraph. If the local legislation is of much importance, we may take it for granted that this requirement will prove to be no obstacle.

But the next paragraph (XVI) will be more difficult to overcome. It is as follows:

No local or special bill shall be passed, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be given at least thirty days prior to the introduction of such bill into the general assembly, and in the manner to be prescribed by law. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the general assembly before such act shall be passed.

It is evident that there is no escape from the inhibition on the legislature to pass any local or special bill until the applicant for such legislation shall have given at least thirty days notice "in the manner to be prescribed by law," and furnished evidence to the general assembly that such notice has been published as required by law. There can be no notice given as "prescribed by law," until a law shall be enacted for that purpose. Such an act can be passed within six days after the assembling of the legislature; and immediately thereafter thirty days notice can be given in accordance with its provisions. That much accomplished, "special or local bills" can be both entertained and passed by a two-thirds vote of the house, during the first session of the legislature. It is within the range of possibility, that such acts could pass through both houses during a session of forty days. But is it at all probable that the next meeting of the legislature can be limited to forty days, even without the incumbrance of any "special or local bills?" To put in operation and properly adjust the machinery of government, so as to make it work smoothly under a new constitution, as well as wisdom and skill; and if all this be successfully accomplished within a session of fifty days, the people of Georgia will certainly have no cause to find fault with their representatives! Within that time, all special and local measures of sufficient importance can be matured and digested, and every requirement of the new constitution fully complied with.

I pray you to pardon the haste with which these suggestions are thrown together, and permit me to acknowledge myself your obedient servant,

A. R. LAWTON

Savannah, Ga, May 17, 1878.

THE DAMERON CASE.

Speech of Rev. J. O. A. Clark, D. D., L. L. D.

Mr. President and Brethren: I purpose to discuss the question before the conference as a legal question. It is a question of eligibility, which is a supreme question, and should control everything in this case.

Logan D Dameron having been duly elected by the St Louis annual conference, is entitled to a seat on this floor, provided he is twenty-five years of age, and has been a member of the church for at least six years. It is admitted that he was a member of the church for many years before 1874 But it is contended that in 1874 he was expelled from the church; that some time in that year—soon after his so-called expulsion from St. John's church—he united himself with Chouteau avenue church in St Louis, and has been a member of that church ever since; and hence, it is said that under the law he must date his membership in the church from the time of his connection with Chouteau avenue. But was his membership in the church broken by the result of the trial in 1874? We cannot know this without the record of the trial. Into that record this conference has a right to look; for though Dameron is not here by appeal, he is here as the delegate of his annual conference. If he be here by appeal, our right to go into the merits of the trial in the courts below would be unquestioned. He is here a delegate duly elected before a trial behind which is the sole and supreme judge of the qualifications of its members. The question of eligibility gives him before this court all the rights he could possibly have, were he before us by allowed right of appeal. He had no right to appeal in his own name and as a mere laymen. It is not Dameron who appeals, but the annual conference which sent him here as its chosen representative. This conference is bound to test the question of his church membership, and it is bound to test it by the record of the trial in the court below. His election to this body by an annual conference as its chosen delegate makes this our imperative duty. It is this conference's bounden duty and privilege to test this whole question of membership by the record of the trial in 1874. We cannot vote on the question of the eligibility of Logan D Dameron unless the record of the trial is before us. The question whether his membership in the church has been unbroken depends upon that record. We have the right to demand it. This conference being a supreme court of jurisdiction, seeking to test the question of eligibility and being the sole judge of that eligibility, has a right to test, by the record of the trial in the court below, that unbroken membership in the church which is claimed for Logan D Dameron.

Was the trial in 1874 a fair and impartial trial? Was Dameron fairly and justly expelled from the church? Was he tried according to law? Were there charges with specifications which sustained the charges? Who can answer those questions without the record? As we have not the record before us, let us, therefore, send this case back to the committee on credentials, with instructions to call for the record and to examine into this case upon its merits.

But, for the present, let us discuss the question before us from another standpoint. Grant that he was expelled from the church; grant that he was expelled fairly; that it was a regular trial, a trial according to the forms of law; grant that he truly ceased to be a member of the church according to the judgment of the court below; grant that he applied de novo for membership when he united himself with Chouteau avenue. I contend that, according to law—and it is upon law I stand, and upon law alone—Logan D. Dameron is entitled to a seat on this floor.

Let us mark the qualification for membership here. First, one must be "twenty-five years of age;" second, he must have been "a member of the church for at least six years at the time of holding the conference." Note, there is no such word as "consecutive" or "successive" before the words "six years." It does not say six consecutive or six successive years. But it is said that six consecutive years of membership are required for the admission of a layman into an annual conference, and that, by analogy, six consecutive years are requisite for admission into the general conference. Now, we assert our right to stand by the law as it is, and not by the questionable and disputed interpretation which this reasoning from analogy puts upon it. No one can be deprived of his rights here by reasoning from analogy, an argument often specious, uncertain and never absolutely conclusive. There is always more or less of doubt mixed with it. What does the law say? not what does analogy say? In questions of speculation, and even of faith, it has its uses. It may assist, but it never can decide. What, we repeat, does the law say? Does it say six "consecutive" years? There is no such word, or any word equivalent to it in the law. The word is left out, and why was it left out? Was it left out by accident? If so, who can restore it? This general conference may make it the law for the future, but it cannot make it the law to control this case That would be retro-active. Was it not left out by design—for a purpose? Was it not wisely omitted? Were there no good and sufficient reasons for the omission? It was left out for a purpose. Why? Because one who had been a member of the church ten, twenty, thirty years, may be inadvertently dropped or lost sight of, or be illegally put out of the church, the law was purposely so framed that no hiatus or lapse, might be justly pleaded against him, and that past membership and past experience in the church might be counted, and not be lost. More than this. The law was so framed that even an expelled member, when forgiven and restored, should not be deprived of the right to a seat on this floor, provided he had at least six years of experience in the church. The law demands "experience," the experience of six years. Mark, it does not say six successive years. The brother before us has an experience in the church of more than thirty-five years. But is the law vindictive, and was this put in the law as a punishment to those whom she has forgiven? The church makes provision for the restoration of those who have done wrong. Will the law punish after it has forgiven? Is not the law intended to be remedial?

Is it vindictive? Is the rule which determines the qualifications of membership in the general conference a penal statute? Then, in the name of all that is sacred and right, let it be construed as a penal statute. If it continues to pursue past offenders, let it at least give to the restored member the right which was not denied to the meanest convict in the Toombs or in Blackwell. And what is that right? It is that the statute which condemns him must be construed strictly, not from its analogy with other statutes. Punishing by analogy! Hanging a man by analogy! Cutting off his head by analogy! This may have been good law in the star chamber and in courts where Jeffries presided—instituted to hang and draw and quarter rebels. But is this the rule of interpretation to govern a great church which should forgive the erring when restored, even as Christ forgives? This general conference sir, has no such law, no such penal statute; and thank God, if it has penal statutes in her book of discipline, it has no such rule of interpretation to construe them. The general conference, therefore, seeing that one of her children having erred and been expelled from her pale might be restored to her forgiveness and communion, made a rule of admission to this floor which should not cut off all former years of service, and deprive this body of the experience which those years of service had given. But more than this. The general conference knowing that the innocent may be expelled sometimes according to the forms of law, and sometimes irregularly, unfairly and unjustly, to protect the rights of the innocent, designedly left out the words consecutive or successive in the law which fixed the qualifications of its members. Analogy forsooth! Sooner by far would analogy indicate that there is a mistake in the rule which declares that a membership of "six years next preceding his election," is requisite for the admission of a layman into the annual conference. Rather is it to be believed that the word "next" before "preceding" crept in by accident or mistake, than that by accident or mistake the word "successive" was left out in the rule which defines the qualifications for the admission of a layman into the general conference; and especially is this true when the word "successive" or "consecutive" is the word left out in both cases—the word which would convey without any ambiguity the intention of the law-makers.

But let us now go back and ask again, was Logan D. Dameron fairly and justly expelled from the church? It is said we must not go behind the record, because this is not a case of appeal. Granted. As we have shown, Dameron has all the rights of an appellant, for he is here according to forms of law. It is not denied that he was elected by his annual conference—that his credentials are regular. His name was called by the secretary of this conference; he has been enrolled among the delegates; he has now a seat "de facto" upon this floor; he is here present and voting. Has he a "de jure" right to his seat? If he was fairly expelled from the church and if the law demands six consecutive years, he has no such right But both these things must be proved. Have they been? They have not been.

The record of the trial of Dameron we have seen and read; at least, to the time when Dameron left the court which tried him. It may be said that that record is an *ex parte* record. It may be. Upon that question we cannot decide. If it be *ex parte*, why has not the true record been given? Who withholds it? Who forbids it? As Dameron has published what purports to be a fair and verbatim record, taken down at the time by a stenographer, no one can possibly question the right of the other side to give the record as it was taken down by the court. We have been compelled, therefore, to judge of the record which has been published and freely distributed upon this floor. I have read that record dispassionately, carefully, prayerfully. I have read it in the light of the laws of our church. If that record, though it may be called *ex parte*, be essentially a true record, I am compelled to say that, in my goodly judgment, the trial was irregular, the rulings of the court sometimes contrary to the laws of evidence and that the specifications did not sustain the charges. I venture the assertion that if the record of that trial—the record which I read—were put into the hands of any twelve impartial brethren from this conference they would come to the same conclusion at which I have arrived. Let the twelve, having on their knees asked God's spirit to direct them into the way of all truth, examine this question upon its merits alone: "Did Logan D. Dameron have a fair and impartial trial?" or, "Did the specifications sustain the charges?" Let them do this; and I here say, in the presence of God, and knowing my accountability at the last day, that I do not believe twelve impartial men can be found on this conference floor who would say that Logan D. Dameron had a fair and impartial trial, or that the specifications sustained the charges.

But it is said, and it is repeated over and over again, this conference is not a court of review or appeal, and that we must take the judgment of the court as we find it. Suppose we grant, for the purpose of argument, that we cannot sit in judgment on the testimony, or on the rulings of the court below. There is one right which cannot be denied us. The Verdict declares that Dameron was expelled, and that he was expelled for cause. We have the right to ask, Is that true? was the thing proved "gross immorality" and a "libel?" Now, there is not a court in the world, if the case be before it, that will not decide a verdict to be no verdict to be no verdict at all, if the things alledged be no crime, or a different crime from the one charged Let us suppose a man indicted for as assault and battery. Is not assault and battery, clearly defined in every penal code? Now, suppose it is proved on the trial that the defendant only winked his eye, or crooked his little finger at the prosecutor. Suppose that upon such testimony the jury should convict the prisoner of an assault and battery. What court would not at once set aside the verdict as no verdict at all—as a nullity, as void *ab initio ad infinitum*. This is just the case here. Upon a certain letter Dameron puts a certain construction. That construction is called, 1st, "gross immorality," and 2d, a "libel." And yet it is a construction which not only Dameron, but many true and good men have put upon it. It is the construction which a Methodist bishop—one of Dameron's chief patrons—put upon it. It is the construction which a distinguished lawyer, a delegate on this floor, who is on the other side of this question, says may be honestly put on the letter. If Dameron, therefore, be guilty of gross immorality and of libel, then the bishops and all others who put the same construction, upon that letter, are guilty of the same crime. Ought not the vail of charity to be thrown over their offense? Accuse them, the bishop, Dameron, one and all, of being *non compos mentis*; but, I beg you, do not accuse them of gross immorality, and of libel. But poor Dameron is entitled to a larger charity, for he apologized for the construction he placed on the letter, expressed his sorrow if he had done any harm, offered to make all reparation, promised to publish the true meaning of the letter as it might be explained by the writer. But this was not accepted. His heart, his inner thoughts, his motives were all known to his accusers, and they could not be mistaken. Servants of Him who said, "Judge not, that ye be not judged," they condemned Dameron for putting a certain construction upon words which many others besides himself thought, at least, ambiguous, and justified their claim to read the secrets of the heart which are known to God alone.

Mr President and brethren of the conference for these reasons we believe Logan D Dameron entitled to a seat on this floor. In defending his right to a seat here, we are not advocating his admission contrary to law. Do we, by our line of argument make void the law. God forbid! yea, we establish the law? To protect the innocent is the supreme law of this general conference. And for myself, let me say that no rigid construction of ecclesiastical jurisprudence, no technicalities of ecclesiastical law, no inflexible decisions of ecclesiastical judges, no subtleties of learned ecclesiastical lawyers can cause me, by my vote, to deprive an innocent man of a single right which he has in the church of my warmest love and inalienable choice.

The Venerable Deacon.

New York Herald.

Deacon Block, of Atlanta, is a good natured old gentleman. He did not see any great harm or scandal to the church in his children and their friends indulging in round and square dances in his parlor. His church session did and suspended him therefor. His presbytery (Atlanta) was divided on the question. They would have been glad to have rendered a a verdict of "Not guilty but—don't do it again," if they could. Eighteen voted against the good deacon and sixteen for him, and hence he will carry his case to the synod, and may hap from that body to the general assembly a year hence. Ah, those naughty parlor dances, square or round.

Very Harmless.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, rep.

Beyond lengthening the present session—a heavy calamity, to be sure—the investigation will work no great injury, because nobody will pay any attention to it or to the demagogues who are managing it. The tramp investigators can pack their lunch baskets and go to the everglades of Florida and the rice swamps of Louisiana, or to a much more tropical region, and the country cares precious little how long they stay or what tales they will tell after their return. Fraud or no fraud in 1876 is all one now. The country needs and will take a rest.

Let the Grand Conference be Held.

New York Herald.

At the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in Atlanta, yesterday, resolutions were adopted recommending that an ecumenical conference and a grand centennary celebration of American Methodism be held in Boston, December 25, 1884. This olive branch ought to be accepted by the northern brethren.

Spalding's Delegate.

Griffin Sun.

The News in an article upon the congressional affairs of this district, suggested a day or two ago that as there were two candidates from this county, their differences be settled by a primary county election. So far as Judge Hall is concerned we feel quite sure he will enter into no such an agreement.

The Levanting Statesman

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The legislature has jumped. The statesman sleeps till next winter. He will go home and tell his neighbors how much he could have made if he had only been unfaithful to his constituents. Later in the spring he will buy that piece of land adjoining him with money found under a rock.

Too Discriminating.

Boston Post, dem.

It is surprising how the very names of Florida and Louisiana shock the moral ideas of the party profiting by them. They do not wish to hear anything about frauds unless they were perpetrated in Mississippi and Oregon. There is a good deal of latitude about such morals.

A Pair of Suggestions.

Buffalo Express.

Mrs. Tilton is advised by the Chicago Tribune to use the Moffett bell-punch in connection with her confessions; though we should think a simple shingle to keep tally on, as in the old game of base ball, would answer the purpose.

Real Kentucky Colonels.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Catching a California salmon in a Kentucky river does not entitle a man to the rank of colonel, whatever the state papers may say. To be a real colonel a man must first get himself on the governor's staff.

Trouble in the Republican Camp.

Pittsburg Telegraph, rep.

It is said that widow Oliver dictated the Harrisburg nominations. We don't think she's quite so bad as that.

—Mem. from Society Journal. "Miss S—— appeared to positive disadvant

The Constitution.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—A mad dog was killed in Columbus on Sunday.

—Forsyth had a small fire on Sunday last.

—Porter springs will be opened by Mr. John Tramwell, this week.

—Preparations are being perfected in several counties of the state for fairs.

—On Monday night a colored man was shot and killed in Macon.

—The Griffin News says that the wheat harvest has begun in that county.

—Miss Helen Rice, daughter of Hon. George D. Rice, of Gainesville, died suddenly on Sunday last.

—The stable of Mr. W. B. Berry, of Newnan, was burned a few nights since.

—Major W. F. Hooker will be associated in the editorial management of the Gainesville Southron.

—Two lots of new wheat were received in Augusta on Monday. They were both from South Carolina.

—The Augusta News says some of the finest wheat and oats ever grown in this section is being harvested this year on the plantations adjacent to Augusta.

—The Ellijay Courier says: Several of our farmers are complaining of rust in the wheat, while others are satisfied that no great damage will be done.

—Gainesville wants a cotton factory, machine shops, match factory, paper mill and a manufactory of all kinds of farm implements.

—Wheat harvesting will soon be in order, over the state and notwithstanding the cry of rust, the prospect is very flattering for a fine crop.

—Fifteen hundred tons of guano have been received at Forsyth this season. So, for commercial fertilizers, the planters of Monroe will have to pay out $75,000.

■ Mrs. Milledge McKinnie, of Montmery, Ala., died in Philadelphia on Sunday last. She was a sister of Major James W. Warren, of the executive department.

—Columbus Times: Chickens have doubled in price in Atlanta since May 1st, and the only kind of spring chickens to be found there now are the charming "sweet sixteens" of the village.

—In Savannah the total number of persons registered up to two o'clock Saturday was 1,267. Only two weeks more remain in which to attend to this important work.

—The Newnan Herald says: Our city council has erected a stand with comfortable seats, etc., in the courthouse enclosure for the accommodation of the brass band when they play for our citizens in the afternoons.

—Evening (Augusta) News: Just now a great deal of sickness is prevalent in Augusta, a natural consequence of spring, but every effort is put forth by the authorities to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

—Gainesville North Georgian: There will be a double excursion to the Oconee white sulphur springs on the 25th. One from Atlanta, the other from Toccoa. We suppose this will be the occasion of the opening.

—Walton county Vidette: Crops are looking well in this section, and are generally clear of grass and well cultivated. Farmers are hopeful of a good yield from wheat and oats also—notwithstanding the existence of rust in the former.

—Augusta Chronicle: We learn that a difficulty occurred at Millen yesterday between Mr. D. Newman and Dr. Palmer, in which the latter was painfully injured. One of his legs was broken. We were unable to learn the cause of the difficulty.

—Cotton chopping has commenced in earnest in Stewart. Corn is doing well, but rain would help it. Wheat and oats are considered as made, and in parts of the county they are being harvested. Everything heard from is promising.

—Charlotte Observer: Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, arrived in the city yesterday at noon from Washington and stopped at the Central hotel. In the afternoon the mayor and a number of other citizens paid their respects to the distinguished Georgian. In the evening he was the guest of Colonel Morehead, and at 9:40 took the train for his home Sunday.

—Gainesville Southron: Hon R. T. Stephens and George L. Lenheim, of Great Bend, Pa., were in the city last week. They have made heavy investments in the mines, and will remove here. There has been quite a lively business in mining property during the last two months, and several new mills are being erected. We are told that Porter Conklin, Atlanta, is the kept busy making machinery for our up country mines, which are becoming more and more important every day.

—Rome Courier: Last Sunday evening Mr. Green Benne t, who resides in Forrestville, with his wife and a few neighbors went over on Perkins's island, in the Etowah, at the upper end of the city. While there Mr. Bennett climbed a tree to the height of about sixty feet for the purpose of fastening a grape vine to be used as a swing. In some way, we did not learn how, he lost his hold and fell the full sixty feet to the ground, his back striking a grape vine some five or six inches in diameter that lay on the ground. At last accounts yesterday he was not dead, but it is thought his injuries will prove fatal.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Indians are making a good deal of trouble in northern Texas.

—Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Knoxville, has been elected president of the Tennessee historical society.

—The Jonesboro Times says that the wheat crop of upper east Tennessee, although slightly damaged in some places by rust, will generally be a fair yield, and the fruit crop promises to be one unequalled for years. Both apple and peach trees will groan under their burden of rich delicious fruit this season.

—Montgomery Advertiser: The Knights of Pythias are in session in Montgomery, and will be here for several days. The order has grown very rapidly all over the United States and has a large membership in Alabama. The meeting here is specially pleasant to members of the order, in consequence of the presence with them of Mr. Rathbone, its founder. This session of the grand lodge will be the most interesting they have ever had, and a much larger number of knights are here now than were ever here before.

—Opelika Oberserver: Any citizen of our state who could have visited the United States district mock temple of justice last week, now in session in this city, and cast his eye on the motley crew that was then assembled, by order of the court, to serve as a grand jury, would have been ashamed of his government, and his race for tolerating such a custom, for if you had raked the country over by a fine tooth comb you could not have found such an ungodly pack. Yes, pack, that's the word, for if that was not a packed jury there never was one.

—Reliable help for weak and, nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

JOHN RYAN

HAS just returned from New York where he has been in attendance on all the large sales of

Dry Goods, Carpets, Cassimeres, Hats,

and an endless variety of other goods too numerous to mention in the public press, from the extraordinary sale of Passevant & Co. He will offer some of the choicest and

GREATEST BARGAINS

it has ever been his privilege, during the last quarter of a century, to place before his customers.

25 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk 60 cents a yard, former price 85 cents

35 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk $1 00, positively worth $1 50.

40 pieces Black Cashmere, sublime satin finish, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1 00, sold everywhere 75c to $1 50.

25 pieces Black Tamise Cloth, every thread all wool, 50c to $1 00, worth 50 per cent more.

Special attention is called to the immense assortment of handsome famous,

LYONS BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS

of the most celebrated manufacturers, Bellon, Bonnet, Tellard and Tapessiere, which for richness in finish and excellence of wear cannot be excelled. 30 pieces of

Magnificent Colored Dress Silks 75c to $1,

sold everywhere for $1 25 to $1 75.

140 pieces Fancy Dress Silks in elegant designs, 50c, 60c, 75c and 85c, none such ever before offered to the public at those

PRICES THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC

400 pieces Cassimere, damaged by water, will be sold at six and a half cents.

50 Pieces of Irish Linen,

slightly damaged from coming in contact with other goods on the voyage, will be sold at 40 cents by the yard, or 37½ cents by the piece.

John Ryan has also attended the great sales of Townsend & Fargis, Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Wilmerding, Hogue & Co., where he had for competitors such houses as Sharpley & Son, of Philadelphia, Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, John Shilletto, of Cincinnati, he being the only representative from Georgia, consequently he can have no competition in those purchases. No doubt other parties will assert, as they have done before, they had agents at those great sales, but John Ryan hopes none of his friends or customers will be induced to make any purchases before they ascertain his prices, by calling at his establishment and see for themselves, OR SEND FOR SAMPLES AND SEE HIS PRICES. John Ryan has this time exhausted his cash and had to draw some on his credit. The stock being immense, he is now very willing to sell his friends and customers at a very small profit to get a return of his money and thereby benefit himself and customers who so kindly patronized him the last quarter of century. He thinks this the best and largest purchase he has ever made, and in all probability it will be his last. The stock of

CARPETS!

including English Tapestry, fine Body Brussels, Ingrains, Venitian, Hemp, Floor Oilcloths, Mattings, Upholstery, Window Shades, Cornices,

Boots and Shoes. Hats,

Straw and Felt, for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen. HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, Hamburg Edging, and to sum all in a word everything known to the trade.

Those who study their own interest will not be induced to make any purchase through sympathy or any amount of windy advertisements until they visit this establishment.

250 pieces Crash, every thread pure linen (no trash) six and a half cents.

125 pieces Black Alpaca, light weight, 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c.

50 pieces pure Mohair Alpaca, 35c, 40c, 45c, and up.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Ladies' Linen Suits in the newest and most fashionable styles, at prices less than could be reasonably offered to a dress maker to make them. 150 pieces Printed Percales, 8c, worth double the money. 2 cases, 125 pieces, extra quality, 12 1-2c.

Honey-Comb Quilts, suitable for summer wear, 60c, 75c and $1 00.

Parasols in extent and variety, such as have never before been seen in the city, 25c, 50c, 60c and $1 00, and upwards. 150 pieces figured Linen Lawn in spring styles 8c.

Hamburg Embroideries 3c and upwards. Twelve thousand yards purchased at Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.'s auction sale. Kid Gloves one, two, three, four and five buttons—prices 50c, 60c, 75c, $1 00 and $1 25, including Jouvan's, Alexandre's, Harris's and others, purchased at prices less than their duties.

apr28 d1m

Special Notices.

Sufferers' Balm.—This valuable preparation will cure at once Boils, Carbuncles, Rising Breasts, Bone Felons, Erysipelas, Ingrowing Nails the Bites or Stings of Poisonous Insects, and all Local Inflammation from whatever cause produced. Prepared and sold by

T. S. BRADFIELD,
LaGrange, Ga.

LAGRANGE, GA., March 10, 1888.

Dr. T. S. Bradfield:

Your Balm saved me many days of suffering on Bone Felon.

Mrs. GRANT.

Dr. J. J. Baugh, of LaGrange, Ga., authorizes me to say he has used it with the very happiest results in the treatment of Boils, Burns Piles and Cezens of long standing that had developed in a severe sore on the nose.

For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at wholesale.

561 apr28...dtf.

THE FAMOUS

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER

Which for nearly half a century has wrought such WONDEROUS CURES of KIDNEY DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA and CANCER, may be had of all druggists. Its curative properties are almost miraculous. For Pamphlets containing remarkable cures address MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT.

97 tue6...d3m feb17 apr2 to june16

New Advertisements.

FINE MILLINERY

—AT—

New York Wholesale Prices

I NOW offer the best bargains which can be given in Millinery and Fancy Goods, a specialty in Fine Trimmed Bonnets and Hats at VERY LOW prices.

My stock of Trimmed Hats is exceedingly large this season, and will enable me to suit every one in Style and Color. Especial attention given to orders.

I have also received another lot of those fine, cheap Hair Braids, in all shades.

Respectfully,
MRS. A. F. PICKERT.

579 eod 2mos mar31 45 Whitehall street.

Administratrix's Sale.

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer,

BY virtue of a special order passed at the May Term, 1878, of the Court of Ordinary of Henry county, Georgia, I will sell at public auction on the first Tuesday in June, 1878, between the usual hours of sale and at the door of the court house of Fulton county, Georgia, the following lands belonging to the estate of John M. Dorsey, late of Henry county, Georgia, deceased, to-wit: A certain tract of land lying in the city of Atlanta, in land lot (77) seventy-seven of the four-teenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting (45½) forty-five and a half feet, more or less, on Hunter street in said city and running back (300) two hundred feet. Also, a certain tract of land lying in the city of Atlanta, in land lot number (77) seventy-seven of the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting (23) twenty-three feet, more or less, on Hunter street in said city and running back (100) one hundred feet. Sold as the property of said estate for the purpose of distribution Tuesday, May 7th, 1878.

MARY E DORSEY,
Administratrix estate John M Dorsey.

607 apr30...d1aw4w tues

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 18, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

THUS GIVING THE CONSUMER NOT ONLY THE BEST, BUT THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAUCE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
9 College Place and 1 Union Square
New York.

59 tan3...lawly

NOTICE

BY virtue of my appointment, under the Trustees of the Georgia state Lottery, as Manager, THE ORPHANS' FREE SCHOOL will be opened in the Masonic Hall Building on the FIRST OF JUNE NEXT, with Mrs. G. M. BACON as Cashier, and Mrs. H. M. COLQUITT and Mrs. JULIA BUTLER, as Assistant Teachers.

Z. E. SIMMONS,
Manager.

(30 may16...d1m

Georgia State Lottery.

THE undersigned will open the business of the Georgia State Lottery, as the office of said Lottery, in the city of Atlanta, on the FIRST JUNE NEXT. All prizes drawn will be promptly paid, and the business conducted strictly in accordance with the laws of this State.

Z. E. SIMMONS,
Manager.

353 may19...d1t1 june1

Business Directory.

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Commercial Hotel.)
OPPOSITE PASSENGER DEPOT.
OPELIKA.....ALABAMA

MY House shall be first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms, $2 00 per day.

399 dec18...oam G. W. BYINGTON, Manager.

Lawyers.

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Offices (5 and 6 Centennial Building) No. 1 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PRACTICES in the Supreme Court, the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, and in the Superior and City Courts of Atlanta.

6 mo4 d&wly

B. J. SEMMES,

Attorney at Law

No. 1 JAMES BLOCK.

000 mar1...d3m Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES B. PARK,

Attorney at Law,

GREENSBORO, GEORGIA.

PRACTICES in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon A H Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon A H Stephens, Member of Congress.

396 feb19...feb17,18'8...d6m

J. B. EDWINE,

Attorney at Law

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE No. 14½ Whitehall treet, James Bank Block, room 6. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special references: Hon. John H. James, Atlanta; Gonen Alfred Austell. 389 june26...d1f

S. G. McLENDON,

Attorney at Law,

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 92 feb5,1878...d6m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,

Attorney at Law,

ATHENS, GA.

AS Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party.

274 mar17 d1y

LAW CARD.

CAREY W. STYLES. JAMES U. VINCENT

STYLES & VINCENT,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

CANTON, Cherokee County, GEORGIA

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, and of Bartow, Gordon and Hall; in all the Courts of Cherokee county; in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and in the Courts of the Northern District of Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Land cases and certiorari law, and chancery specialties, and all business by mail or at office, will be promptly attended to

342 apr16...d3m

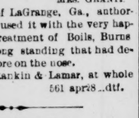
Unclaimed Freight.

THE following unclaimed freight will be sold at the Central railroad depot, on June 1st, for freight and charges. If not called for within thirty days from date:

Sloss & Fain, 3 Stoves with furniture; W J Burnett, 2 barrels Shells; M J Malone, 1 Shovel and Iron for Flying Jenett; M Wyatt, 1 box Snuff; J W Fowler, 1 box merchandise; A S Freeman, 1 box Merchandise; A Levy, 1 Folding Table; Mrs A E McKinley, 1 Wash Pot; Mrs L M Conlee, 1 Box; R W Joyner, 1 Flying Pan; L Ilebeman, 1 Trunk; P & W, 10 Sacks Rags; Wash Lyons, 2 buddies Bedding, 1 Bedstead, 1 Table; Charles Brown, 2 boxes Bottles; D F Ellis, 1 bundle (4) Pictures, one Trunk through check No. 327; one Trunk, way check No 2; one Valise and 2 boxes, no checks

R. M. FARRAR Agent
396 may17 d1aw4 A. & W. Pt. R. R.

Lotteries.



UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Com'y.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve, fund of $350,000. Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *I never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

during which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 11th,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$100,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000
50	"	500
100	"	300
200	"	200
600	"	100
10000	"	10

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of $200	20,000
100	Approximation Prizes of 100	10,000
100	Approximation Prizes of 75	7,500
11,279	Prizes, amounting to	$322,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La, } Commissioners.
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va. }

Write for Circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

Or to AMOS FOX, 5 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

345 may14 d tues, thurs, sun 4w&w4t

Iron Works.

METROPOLITAN WORKS

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. Also, to our new styles SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

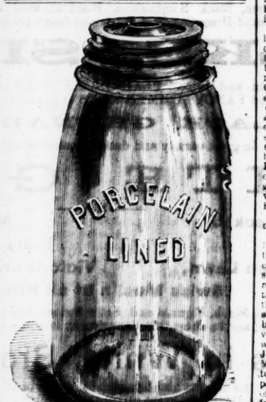
The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Shafting, Pulleys, &c., for Gin Houses.

WM E. TANNER & CO.

93 jan26...d&wly



THE Royal and Easily Portable Ice Cream Freezer, known as Wholesale and Retail, by T. R. RILEY, 89 Whitehall street. Ladies are invited to call. Established in 1870.

85 may19...d1m 3d page

BOOK BINDERY.

Paper Ruling!

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING

Constitution Bindery.

WE are prepared to make all kinds of Blank Books used by Orphans, Clerks, Merchants, Railroads, Insurance Companies, &c., in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

Music, Periodicals, Newspapers and Miscellaneous Books Bound in Style.

Binding for Institutions, Societies, Libraries &c., done on the most reasonable terms.

Our Bindery is in charge of

MR. R. J. MAYNARD,

so long and favorably known in Georgia, which is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of our work. may16 d1f

Southern Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Is Old, Conservative & Reliable.

OUR best business men say it is absolutely safe, hence it adheres strictly to business principles, and enters into no speculation, or new fangled plans. It has complied with the law requiring a deposit of $100 000, and all the United States laws governing insurance.

Dr. L. S. BAUM, General Agent,
61 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

600 apr28...d2m sun tues

FOUNDED ON A ROCK

WITH BRICK ON TOP.

300,000 BRICK FOR SALE.

IRESPECTFULLY inform my friends and patrons for the last twelve years, that I am fully prepared to do Rock Masonry and Brick work of all descriptions that is used in our city. I also make the best of

ARTIFICIAL STONE

for Payne Hearths, of the finest quality, Cemetery Work, Coping and Walls, and Basement Floors that will keep rats, mice, and all kinds of insects out. Will guarantee all my work to stand, if it does not no pay.

00 apr5...d3m W. W. McAFEE.

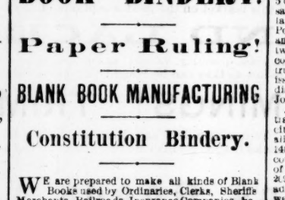
KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is STRONGER than any other—

requiring less in using.

301 feb17...d3m may12...d1w sun wed fri



To Prevent Sun Stroke

Use the Centennial Top for Buggies, Wagons etc. For sale by

JARVIS & STOKES

Successors to Spence & Jarvis, Manufacturers of

Buggies, Phætons & Spring Wagons.

Ordered work a specialty. Prompt attention given to repairing. Factory, 44 Line street, opposite Street Car Stables. 82 may5 1mo

G W ADAIR.....Auctioneer

Gilt-Edge on James' Block,

WHITEHALL STREET.

I WILL sell upon the premises, on Tuesday morning, 28th inst., at ten o'clock, one two-story BRICK STORE with fine basement, situated in the very heart of the city, fronts 28 feet on Whitehall street and adjoining the well known Bank House of Hon. John H. James. This is central property, and on the great retail street of Atlanta and in the most popular block. It will be sold, without reserve, for cash. Titles indisputable. Premises all occupied.

Parties who fail to get dividends on railroads, or interest on bonds, are requested to examine this superior, semi-paying, central city store property.

G. W. ADAIR,
No. 4 Wall street, Kimball House.

332 may18...d may 19 21 23 26 28

New Garden Nurseries

Established, A. D. 1828.

JOSHUA LINDLEY & SON,

PROPRIETORS

OUR stock this season is larger and of superior quality than in former years. In many departments we have made considerable additions, and shall endeavor to add our motto: *True to name, well established and in every way satisfactory.*

Send for descriptive Catalogue.

Address orders to our General Agents.

COL. *TNO* A. SLOAN,
Greensboro, N. C.

96 mar3...d1aw&w 3mo

Agents Wanted.

By the "Cotton States Life Insurance Co."

Home Office, Macon, Ga.

GOOD AND RELIABLE MEN who will work and desire Agencies, will find it to their interest to correspond with the Company. The Cotton States Life was organized in 1869, HAS A GOOD SURPLUS and issues all the best forms of Policies.

For particulars address

GEO. S. OBEAR, Secretary,
Macon, Ga

W. B. JOHNSTON, President,
J. W. BURKE, Vice-President,
GEO. S. OBEAR, Secretary.

8 mar14...d1m1 wed sun3m

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer

Guardian Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Ga., will be sold before the Court House door of said county, on the first Tuesday in June, 1878, between the usual hours of sale, one unimproved lot fronting for (40) feet on the South side of E. Hunter street, between McDonough and Butler streets and extending back one hundred and forty (140) feet, the same being the west half of the residence lot of Ellen Lynch, and being a part of land lot number fifty-two (52) in the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county.

Terms—cash.

ELLEN LYNCH,
ELLEN LYNCH,
Guardian for Eugene T. and James C. Lynch.

172 may19...d1aw1p 19 26 June1

Stoves, &c.

The Celebrated Stewart Cook Stoves

—AND—

OCCIDENTAL RANGES,

NOW FOR SALE BY

H. FRANKLIN.

CORNER HUNTER AND BROAD STREETS.

Over 10 000 of these celebrated Stoves and Ranges have been sold in this country. I am not selling them at former high prices, but so as to enable any one who wishes to get a first class Stove.

Steam, Gas Fitting, Bath Tubs, Water Closets and Metal Roofing done in first class style.

Hose Reels, Fountains, Kerosene Cook Stoves, Fluting Machines, Water Coolers and Cream Freezers cheap.

All kinds of Grates, Stoves and Ranges at low prices.

Orders from abroad promptly filled. Don't fail to give me a call.

138 mar31...d3m

Legal Notices.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES for June, 1878.

WILL be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in June next, 1878, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Two lots, fronting ninety feet, more or less, on Pulliam street and running back one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, adjoining Joe Ransom's property, and situated between Wheat and Hunnicutt streets in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of F C Hitchens by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court (for lumber furnished in building house thereon) in favor of W S Wilson vs F C Hitchens.

Also at the same time and place, part of and lot No. 117 in the 14th district of Fulton county, containing seven acres more or less, bounded on the east by Ashby street, on the west by lands then of J H Porter now Mrs. Walsh, on the north by lands of then Rev Mr Thomas, now J D Cunningham, on the south by Amos street; also a portion of land lot No. 6, in survey of West end, same district and county, containing three and seven-tenths acres, more or less, bounded on the east by No. 5, on the west by Ashby street, on the north by Sailor street, and on the south by Amos street. Said last described lot being part of land lot No. 108 in said district. Levied on as the property of T A Frost, as lessee of B B Amos, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of A H Colquitt, governor of Georgia vs T A Frost, assignee of B B Amos. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney and described in said mortgage fi fa.

Also at the same time and place that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot No. 45, commencing at a point on the north side of Fair street 100 feet from Fort street in an easterly direction running easterly on Fair street 100 feet, thence east 150 feet more or less to the eastern point of Fair street 100 feet from Fort street in an easterly direction running easterly on Fair street 100 feet, thence south 150 feet more or less to the starting point, being one house and lot on Fair street. Levied on as the property of R C Fain, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cox & Hill vs B Kane, principal, and D Brogan, security. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a house and lot in the 4th ward of the city of Atlanta, fronting 45 feet on Houston street, and extending back 180 feet, being part of city lot No 90, in block 4, and being part of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa for state and county tax for the year 1877, issued by S R Hoyle, T. C. of Fulton county.

Also, at the same time and place a Sterling piano, now at the residence of Rieha Bulce, on Forsyth street. Levied on as the property of A A Bulce and E Bulce, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Turner & Braumuller for the use of Mrs Agnes Turner vs A Bulce and E Bulce.

A. M. PERKERSON,
may5...1aw5w Sheriff.

Fulton Sheriff Sales for June, 1878.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in June next, 1878, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

The entire stock of goods in No. 25 Whitehall street, consisting of notions, hair goods, utensils and fancy goods, one organ and musical merchandize, cash desk, paper bags, counter cases, window shades, toys and all store furniture now in said store. Levied on as the property of Otto Lehmann by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Arnold Bumstead vs O L Braumuller. Property pointed by plaintiff's attorney. April 6, 1878. C. W. WELLS,
apr6-d1aw5w Deputy Sheriff.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold on the premises, in the city of Atlanta, by virtue of an order of the court of Ordinary of Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in June, 1878, the following property belonging to the estate of James L. Dunning, deceased, for the purpose of paying debts, to-wit: The house and lot whereon the deceased resided during his life time, on the corner of E. st. Mitchell and Loyd streets, together with the vacant property surrounding the same, which will be subdivided to suit purchasers as per plats to be distributed.

Terms—One-third cash; one third in six months, and remainder in twelve months, with interest from date at ten per cent.

VOLNEY DUNNING,
1 3 may7 d1aw1d Executor.

Legal Notices.

Commissioner's Postponed Sale

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c., vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company, and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY virtue of a Decree in the cause above stated, the undersigned Commissioners, duly appointed by said Court, will, on the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, 1878, (being the first Tuesday in said month) before the Court House door in the city of CARTERSVILLE, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the CHEROKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, to-wit: Its Railroad situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's Station on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles, and iron, and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances and all its other property, real, personal or mixed. This sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

Terms—Five thousand dollars to be paid down at the close of the sale

Of the residue, one-third to be paid within thirty days, one-third within sixty days, and one-third within ninety days from the day of sale, each of these three installments to bear interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly, the Commissioners will be at liberty to re-sell immediately on the same day.

If any of the remaining payments is not made within the time herein specified, all money paid in on the purchase, and all right of the purchaser to be property sold or its possession will be forfeited and the Commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said Court on the report of the Commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the first of said three installments of the residue of the purchase money is paid.

Titles will be made by the Commissioners, under and by approval of said Court, when all of the purchase money is paid.

DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
WM. F. DUCKER,
Commissioners.

494 feb28 df60d apr4...dtil jun4

Marshal's Sales for June, 1878.

WILL be sold before the City Hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in June, 1878, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the Marshal to satisfy the fifa issued by order of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city taxes due:

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining A. Pan's lot and Hanes. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. S. C. Jones. Sold for the benefit of W. H. Frizzell, transferee.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 50 by 75 feet, more or less, on Frazer street, adjoining Endfield and Fitten. Mayor and Council vs J. B. Wilcoxon, trustee. Sold for the benefit of J. T. McKey, trans. fee.

R. O. DOUGLASS,
000 mar8...d1aw4w City Marshal.

Administratrix Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—In pursuance of an order from the Court of Ordinary of said Fulton county, there will be sold at the Marshall House, in the city of Atlanta, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of May, 1878, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., all the household and kitchen Furniture now in the said Marshall House consisting of Bedsteads Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, China, Glass and Silver-ware, &c., &c., two Iron Safes, Four Billiard Tables, one Pool Table, Balls, Picture and Billiard Fixtures, belonging to the estate of James E. Owes, late of said county, deceased. Terms cash.

ANN S. OWENS,
Administratrix of estate of James E. Owens, deceased.

267 may15...d1d

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The renown for the superiority of its music is wide spread, as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, is that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised in form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united by the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum, will no doubt secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia

Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and General W. M. Walker.

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Their saloons are luxuriously furnished, especially well lighted and ventilated and take up the whole width of the ship. The principal staterooms are midship, forward of the engines, where least noise and motion is felt, and are replete with every comfort, having all the latest improvements, double berths, electric bells, &c.

The cuisine is the finest a specialty of this Line. The Ladies' cabins and bathrooms, Gentlemen's smoking and bar rooms, Barbers' shops, libraries, &c., provided.

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AMOS FOX, Agt. for Buckeye Oil Works,
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TO MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE!
Before you leave our city, we would advise you to call at the New York Store and buy a fine Trunk or Satchel, as you will find THERE, the largest and best stock of these goods in the Southern States, and at the lowest prices.
No. 43 Whitehall street,
SIGN OF THE BIG TRUNK.
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Children's Bonnets!
At the New York Store.
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TO-NIGHT!
BENEFIT OF THE
GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.
Admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.
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The Constitution.
TRAVELLING AGENTS:
T. M. ACTON. W. E. JOHNSON.

THROUGH THE CITY.

NEWS GLIMPSES FROM OUR REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss I. Willis, Newnan.
—Mr E J Birch, Guyton.
—Mr R C Wood, Decatur, Markham.
—Mr J S Boyd, Griffin, Markham.
—Mr Virgil Powers, Macon, Kimball
—Capt T B Gowan, Rome, Markham.
—Mr U B Frost, La Grange, Markham.
—Mrs A E Haygood, Oxford, Kimball.
—Mr Geo C Grogan, Elberton, Kimball.
—Col W T Trammell, Griffin, Kimball.
—Col L M Trammell, Dalton, Markham.
—Dr J A Beasly, West Point, Markham.
—Rev B E S Timmons, Rome, Markham.
—Hon Jno D Stewart, Griffin, Markham.
—Miss Lena Foster, Madison, Markham.
—Mr J H S Brown, Covington, Markham.
—Mr J O Lilue, Walton county, Kimball.
—Miss Mary T Trammell, Dalton, Markham.
—Capt W F Swinney, Gainesville, Markham.
—Mr Jno W Lyle, Walton county, Kimball.
—Mr Robert P Tripe, Cartersville, Kimball.
—Mrs S H Sibley and child, Augusta, Markham
—Hon Amos T Akerman, Cartersville, Kimball.
—Mr S S Solomons and wife, Charleston, S C, Kimball
—Mrs Ballard, with commendable enterprise, has engaged Prof Tripp for a matinee course of four lectures to be delivered very soon at her young ladies' institute, corner Forsyth and Church streets.
—Lieut Col J F Head, who has held the official position of medical director of the army of the south for the past three years, and who has for the past two years been stationed in this city, has been transferred to Boston, Mass where he will resume the duties of his office. The vacancy caused by his transfer has been filled by Lieut Col John Campbel who has removed here from Boston
—In the Army and Navy Journal is published the report which General Sturgis gives of the operations of he companies of the Seventh Cavalry under his command during a campaign of six months duration and a march of 1,40 miles, which ended in the final surrender of Sitting Bull's band of Nez Perces. In describing one of his fights with the Indians, he speaks in the following complimentary terms in connection with other officers, of Lieut Garlington, son of our fellow citizen Gen A J Garlington. "To Lieutenants Garlington and Hare of my staff, and Mr S Slocum (a young gentleman who accompanied the expedition as an amateur, and who volunteered his services,) I am under obligations for the gallant and indefatigable manner in which my orders were conveyed, often under a galling fire, to all parts of the field."

SIDEWALK NOTES
—"Robert Macaire" and "Naval Engagements" at Opera House to-night.

Opera House To-night
The amateurs of Atlanta will produce the splendid comedies of "Robert Macaire" and "Naval Engagements" at the opera house to-night for the benefit of the Governor's guards, a popular military company who need funds for uniforms, etc. We witnessed a rehearsal of the plays last night, and can predict the most interesting and enjoyable performance that has been presented by the amateurs, if not, indeed, by regular troupes All the characters are sustained by prominent young ladies and gentlemen of our city. The plays are refined and pleasing Home talent and home industry should be encouraged. We expect to see a crowded house of the elite and cultured

Y. M. L. A.

A Quiet Election and a Good Ticket.
The election for officers of the young men's library was very quiet last night, a smaller vote than usual being cast.
The following directors, who declined re-election, went out by expiration of their terms: S M Inman, L Gholstin, J H Flynn and E Y Clarke.
Messrs Brown, Hillyer, Glenn, Longley, Finch, Tuller, English, Grady hold over.
There were only five candidates for directors, viz: W H Venable, R D Spalding, R H Brumby, J G Lowry, W C Morrill. Mr Morrill had declined to run, but was prevented by his friends, The result was as follows:
D M Bain, 170, president.
J L Brown, 171, vice president.
W H Nutting, 171, secretary.
L Gholstin, 168, treasurer.
W C Morrill, 145 director.
W H Venable, 144, director.
R D Spalding, 125, director.
John G Lowry, 118, director.
R H Brumbley, 59, director.
Scattering, 13.
Votes cast, total, 171.

Fulton Superior Court.
HON. GEORGE HILLYER PRESIDING.
The superior court of Fulton county met at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning.
The following business was transacted during the day's session:
Case of Johnathan Norcross, assignee of J & R Winship, vs T S Reynold. Levy dismissed at plaintiff's cost.
T C Jackson vs city of Atlanta. Suit for damages. Evidence heard and case committed to the jury, who failed to render a verdict up to the hour of adjournment.
Court will meet at the usual hour this morning.

TRIAL CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW.
Neal vs Massey.
Guyer vs Kennedy.
Rand vs Rand.
Gardner vs Ladd & Co.
Gould vs city.
Merriam vs city.
Glover vs city.
Goldsmith vs Glover.
Banks vs Strong.
Vineyard vs city.
Lyle vs Widdows.
Love vs Smith
Kendrick vs Abbott.
Neal vs Asher.
Knott vs Lawson.
Plant vs Empire Manufacturing company.

City Court of Atlanta
HON. RICHARD H. CLARK, PRESIDING.
The city court resumed the call of the criminal docket yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and disposed of the following business:
State vs Bob Green. Larceny from the house; charged with stealing on the 25th of April last from the gentlemen's saloon, in the passenger depot, a pistol worth $5, the property of Mr. J S. Porter. The defendant was adjudged guilty by the court and sentenced to work 12 months on the public works.
The State vs Jordan Johnson. Charged with receiving stolen goods; charged with receiving from Bob Green the above pistol knowing that it was stolen. Adjudged guilty by the court, and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and cost or six months labor on public works.
The State vs Emeline Parker. Simple larceny; charged with stealing diverse articles of personal apparel, the property of Mrs. Mary Lagomasino. The defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and cost or to serve six months on the public works.
The State vs Wilkins Wiggins. Larceny from the house; charged with stealing from the Calloway house divers articles of personal property, worth ten dollars. The defendant was tried by the court and adjudged not guilty, and was discharged.
Quite a number of bills of indictment, transferred from the superior court, were disposed of by pleas and otherwise, and court adjourned to meet this morning at 8½ o'clock.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,
Carpets and House Furnishing Goods!

IN EACH of these departments we have recently made heavy purchases in New York, in the dullest part of the season and in attendance on the important forced and Bankrup' sales we can offer the most desirable styles of goods at prices beyond competition. We have opened this week

A Large Invoice of Black and Colored Silks,
Also, Summer Silks,

And having bought four times as many as the trade ordinarily demands, we have marked them prices that will insure their speedy sale.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

Our first stock of Dress Goods for this season having been almost entirely exhausted, we offer in this department an entirely new assortment, both in styles and fabrics, among them Goods of the latest importation and of styles that could not be found early in the season. A look through this department is the only way to get an adequate idea of the extent, variety and beauty of this stock.

White Goods, White Goods

Victoria Lawns, French Mull, India Mull, Swiss Suitings, White Linen Lawns, Towels, Table Linens, and a variety of other goods in this department that we offer under value. Fine Goods in Linens and Cassimeres—a big stock.
Everything in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Exclusive Agents Burt's Celebrated Shoes.

Our stock in our Boot and Shoe store was never so complete. We keep all the best makes, and have our stock manufactured from selected material. We can show such variety of styles, beauty of finish that an inspection of our stock is all that is necessary to be suited in this line. Call and examine our stock of Gent's Shoes, Ladies' Shoes, Misses' Shoes, Children's Shoes,

At Prices that You Will Like.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our Carpet and House Furnishing Stock is now full and we have the newest designs in this department that can be shown, and at prices that all will approve.
Fresh New Goods, in Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, Wool and half Wool Carpets, Lace Curtains, Lace Lambrequins, Reps for Lambrequins, Shades etc., etc.
Call and exam ne our entire stock, as we have many things that will interest you that cannot be mentioned in this notice.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
000 mar17...dtf 4th p 66 and 68 Whitehall Street.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL

MONDAY NIGHT'S SESSION CHRONICLED.

The Important Matters Wherewith the Minds of the "Fathers" are Taxed.

Meeting of Council.
The city council of Atlanta met on Monday night in their chamber at 7:30 o'clock, Mayor N. L. Angier in the chair.
The full board was present, with the exception of Alderman Castleberry.
The following business was transacted.

A COMMUNICATION.
A communication was received from E E Rawson, president of the board of water commissioners, notifying the body that the city was indebted to the Dade Coal company for coal amounting to $3,622 30, and asking to be relieved by council form the debt. Referred to committee on water works, and city attorney, W T. Newman.

PETITIONS.
Of Henry R. Powers, R. P. S. Kimbro and others, asking that a sewer be built in Houston street at the earliest moment. Referred to committee on sewers and drains.
Of Koch & Co., for damages done their horse by falling into a branch on Houston street. Referred to committee on streets and city attorney.
Of Peter Kaps, a blind man, asking that he be allowed to grind a hand organ upon the streets of the city without paying license. Referred to the mayor with power to act.
Of James H Levy and Frank T. Ryan, to be allowed to use a small gun for the purpose of exterminating rats on their premises. Read, and upon objection being raised by several members of the council, was withdrawn by the petitioners
Of L. P. Thomas, chief of the police force of Atlanta, asking that the ordinance relating to the sanitary laws of the city be so amended as to include dirty water and soap suds. Referred to committee on ordinances.
Of A. Tishman, asking to be refunded an amount paid by him for street tax, he being in bad health and not subject. Referred to committee on relief.
Of J. A. Alexander, asking that the grade of the street at the corner of Gray and Cox streets be raised; also that a drain pipe be placed in the same locality. Referred to the committee on streets.
Of R. F Maddox, Wm M. Lowry and others, for the placing of a sewer on Ivy street between Ellis and Baker streets. Referred to committee on sewers and drains.
Of J. O. Perkins, M D, secretary of the board of health calling a tention to the condition of certain sections of the city caused by imperfect sewerage. Referred to committee on sewers and drains.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
Councilman English, chairman of the committee on finance, reported favorably to the payment of the pay roll amounting to $1,552 34. Adopted.
Councilman Maddox, chairman of the committee on ordinances, reported favorably on an ordinance exempting twenty-five men from each military company in the city from street tax
The ordinance was drafted to cover a petition from the various companies of our city, asking that all active members of the various companies be relieved from this tax.
Many of the councilmen were opposed to the exemption, and presented their views fully upon the subject.
On motion action in the matter was deferred until the July meeting of the body.
Councilman Maher, chairman of the committee on streets, made a report, which was, on motion, adopted.
Councilman Flynn, chairman of the committee on sewers and drains, reported favorably to a number of petitions from citizens who ask that sewers and drains be constructed in various portions of the city.
He stated that each sewer petitioned for was actually needed, and that the total cost of building them would amount to about $5,025.
A motion was made and agreed to, that an appropriation be made to cover the sum mentioned above, and that the fund be placed in the hands of the committee on sewerage to be disposed of to the best advantage possible.
Councilman Boring, chairman of the committee on relief reported adversely to a petition of a widow to keep a small grocery store Adopted.
Councilman Flynn, chairman of the committee on gas, reported favorably to the petition of citizens residing on Collins street to have a lamp placed in that locality; also sely to a petition to put up an oil lamp on Davis street. Adopted.
Councilman Crew, chairman of the committee on fire department, reported favorably on several petitions. Adopted.
Councilman Werner, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported favorably to the purchase of sixty iron benches to be placed in the city hall park for the convenience of visitors to the grounds.
Some discussion arose about the price to be paid for the benches.
On motion action was deferred until bids could be advertised for and received
Councilman Flynn, chairman of the committee on gas, asked to be authorized to light 50 street lamps in addition to those now in use.
A discussion arose upon this matter, which was ended by a vote being called for by yeas and nays. The result was as follows:
Yeas—Councilmen Boring, Werner, Hanye Flynn, Maddox - 5.
Nays—Aldermen Mitchell and Jones; Councilmen Maher, Dallas, Buice, English and Crew—7.
Councilman Flynn changed his vote from yea to nay, and gave notice of his intention to move for a reconsideration
Councilman Maddox, chairman of the committee on public schools, reported favorably to the building of two rooms to each of the schoolhouses on Ivy and Walker streets, at a cost of $3,500. Lost—by a vote of yeas 3, nays 7.
City Engineer H T McDaniel made a report, showing the localities worked by the street force and their present condition, which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.
By Councilman Werner—
Resolved, That the sewer committee, as early as it may be consistent with their expenditures, be authorized to have two stench traps placed at the two eyes of a sewer on McDonough street, near the corner of Jones street, not to cost over $50, and that it be referred with power to act. Adopted.
By Councilman Maher—
Resolved, That the sewer committee be authorized to have sewer pipes laid on Hunter street, commencing on the corner of Pryor street and extending to the corner of Calhoun street, the work to be commenced as soon as possible. Referred to committee on sewers and drains.
Also Resolved, That the sewer committee be authorized to have a twelve-inch sewer pipe laid on Ivy street from the corner of Decatur and connect with the Lynch sewer, the same not to cost exceeding four hundred dollars. Referred to the committee on sewers and drains with power to act.
By Councilman Hanye—
Resolved That the cemetery committee be authorized to expend seventy-five dollars for repairing cemetery fence. Adopted.
By Councilman Maher—
Resolved, That the committee on public schools be authorized to advertise for bids for improvements to be made on the schools, and report at the next regular meeting of council, Rejected. Yeas 3, nays 6.
By Councilman English—
Resolved, That the city tax collector be, and he is hereby directed to allow a discount of three per cent. to all who may pay their taxes during the month of June, 1878; and that he be directed to publish this resolution in the Atlanta Constitution during the month of June. Adopted.

AN ORDINANCE.
By Councilman Maddox—
Be it enacted, That no person shall use the streets or sidewalks of this city, nor the gutters between, as a drainage to carry off any water that has been used or other fluids, or soap suds or dye stuffs or liquid manure, or any other liquids, whether from privies or otherwise. Any person discharging or allowing discharged, any such liquids or fluids, shall, on conviction of the fact before the recorder, be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty five dollars, or condemned to work on chain gang not to exceed 30 days—either or both, in the discretion of the recorder.
Section 2. That all laws or parts of laws violating this ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed
This ordinance was read three times and adopted.
The numerous and unnecessary discussions by the members upon all subjects brought to the attention of the body caused the meeting to be held until after midnight,
The members, with one or two exceptions, grew drowsy from the lateness of the hour, and various ways were resorted to with a view of driving away sleep. Councilman Flynn sought relief by promenading in the hallway and smoking a cigar, hoping in this way to drive off the sleepy feeling that had grown over him. Councilman Boring sat on the corner and made puns to the amusement of Councilman Maher. Alderman Jones probed his eyelids open with a pair of matches, while near his side sat Alderman Mitchell, who handled his bronzed sidewhiskers until he got them out of joint. The mayor and the clerk of council grew very uneasy, and frequently, whenever a cock would be heard to crow, would refer to their watches to see whether the cock was telling the truth about the hour. Our reporter stretched himself on the soft side of a plank in one of the windows and came very near falling out while snatching a little sleep.
Councilman Jones moved that the body adjourn for breakfast, and that they reassemble to finish up their business after it was over. Not acted upon. Simultaneously with this there were motions made by three members to adjourn, which was agreed to.
The report of this meeting would have appeared yesterday morning but for the lateness of the hour when the body adjourned.

The Stock Association.
In another column we publish a call for a meeting of the incorporators and stockholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will meet at the office of Mayor N. L. Angier, in the city of Atlanta, Thursday, May 23d, at ten o'clock a m., for the purpose of organization. and for the election of a board of officers for the ensuing year. It is hoped that a full attendance will be had, so that permanent organization can be perfected at once.

J. W. ENGLISH, Secretary.
R. H. KNAP, Secretary. 000 may22 ..d2t

Special Bargains.
Worsted Fringes 10c, 36-inch Towels 10c, 6-inch Sash Ribbon 10c, Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose 10c, Linen Handkerchiefs 10c, Children's Fancy Hose 10c, Gents' English Half Hose 10c worth 20c. Large size Pearl Dress Buttons at 10c, worth 25c. Call at Furchgott, Benedict & Co's
may12..dtf

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats. Shoes, Etc.,

85 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I have a very large and extensive stock, and am daily in receipt of NEW GOODS, embracing almost every fabric and design to be found in any Dry Goods house in the south, and buying as I do—STRICTLY FOR CASH—and having one of the best and most experienced resident buyers in New York city, who is almost daily in attendance at auction sales, where many desirable goods are often sold at prices that will scarcely pay for their cartage, and besides my own experience as the buyer for the old wholesale house of Silvey & Dougherty, of which I have been a member for the past twelve years, makes my facilities for obtaining desirable and cheap goods, equal to if not superior to any house in the market. Buying all my goods for the wholesale department, from which my retail room is supplied, enables me not only to get goods at jobbers' prices, but also to get off the longest discounts for CASH.
Call and examine my stock or send for samples, and compare prices, and you will quickly see where it is to your interest to buy whatever you may need in the following lines:

Dress Goods, Silks and Grenadines.

Camel's Hair Goods in great variety, every imaginable design in Spring and Summer styles.
Black Alpacas at almost any price desired.
BRILLIANTINE of most perfect lustre (pure Mohair).
Black Tamise Cloth, Black Cashmeres, Black Bombazines, Black all-wool Bonjour Delaine, Black Alpaca, Lustre, and many other new and desirable styles of Dress Goods in Black and fancy colors.

SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK SILKS of every weight and price. PLAIN DRESS SILKS of almost every conceivable shade and price and a great variety of STRIPED and FANCY SUMMER SILKS at prices that will do you good.

BLACK GRENADINES,
in great variety and designs, astonishingly cheap.

WHITE GOODS
—IN—
Jaconets, Plain and Checked, Nainsooks, Plain and Checked,
India Mull, India Twilled Long Cloth,
White Linen Lawn, Victoria and Bishop Lawns,
Swiss Muslin at all Prices.

PIQUE, in Snow Storm effect; also, Black, Figured and Satin Stripe designs. DOMESTIC PIQUE, white and printed. IRISH LINEN that can't be beaten; and in short this department is complete.

Table Linens in White, Brown and Damask.

White Damask, colored border, the newest and handsomest goods of the season. Brown and half Bleached loom e, Turkey Red, &c. Napkins and Doylies in great quantity and variety of styles.

Towels and Crashes.

In this department there is no room for addition—IT IS SIMPLY COMPLETE.

PIECE GOODS.

For Gents', Boy's and Children, I guarantee to show the handsomest line, greatest variety, and for less money, than any house in the South. I control this market on the products of one of the best Mills North or South.

SILK AND LACE SCARFS.

Black, White and Fancy, in great quantity, variety and styles, direct from manufacturers. I make a specialty of these goods—guarantee the price as low as they can be bought this side of New York.

TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!

This department is complete. Trimming Silk of any desirable shade. Belding Bros. Spool Silk, Button Twist, Silk Buttons, Pearl Buttons in white smoked and goldfish designs, and in fact almost every variety and style of Buttons, Lining, Pure Silk Velvets, &c.

Furnishing Goods and Notions.

In this department my stock is unsurpassed in the South in point of quantity or quality. Here I will mention a few leading articles:
Gents', Boys' and Children's half Hose in great variety—Plain, White, Striped and Solid Colors.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose in almost every variety and style, Plain, White, Striped and Super Stout
Also, Children's 3-4 Hose, Fancy and Plain in Lisle, Ingrain, &c.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GLOVES.

In Kid, Lisle, Silk, Berlin, &c. THE BEST 50 CENTS KID GLOVE EVER SOLD IN THIS MARKET.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs in endless variety. Valeings in Silk Tissues, Barege, plain and dotted Bobinet and Silk Illusion. Corsets in every quality and size. Whole Bone, Day and other Skirt Protectors, Dress Shields, &c., Fans in great variety, Fan Chatelains, &c. Ladies' Gauze Undervests. Ladies' Lace Collars and Cuffs to match, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Crape Leice, Ruffling, Collaretts. Mosquito Nets in plain and Bobinet.

Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Boys & Mens Shoes a Specialty.

Men's and Boy's Hats in great variety. Trunks, Satchels and Valises. UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS A SPECIALTY. HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, the largest line in the city, remarkable cheap. Satinet Squares and Tidies.

My entire Stock was just opened first of April. No old goods. No long prices on new goods to average up loss on old rubbish stock.
D. H. DOUGHERTY.
180 mar12—d&w1m

Just Opened
to-day, the largest and handsomest line of Hamburg Embroidery, to be found in the market. Call and see them—the prices will astonish you.
D. H. DOUGHERTY.
39 may ...dtf

Great interest is awakened to witness the personations of the young ladies, that will appear in the plays at the Opera House to-night.
may22 dlt

Smith's Worm Oil,
ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.
A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long.
Prepared by Dr. E'd Smyth Lyndon, Athens Georgia. 468 mar28..d2m

Yes, We Do.
Make gold fillings for $1. One trial, and we will do your work in the future. Sets teeth from $5 to $10. Teeth extracted 50c. WM. CRENSHAW Dentist. Office and residence 24 Whitehall street, 6jan20dtf

Smith's Worm Oil
ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.
Sir: My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but failed to expel any worms Seeing Mr. Bain's advertisement, I got a vial of Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them
Prepared by Dr. E'd Smith Lyndon, Athens, Georgia 468 mar28...d2m

Smith's Worm Oil.
ATHENS, GA., October 24th, 1877
Dear Sir: Last night I called at the New Drug Store, Dr. King's old stand, and bought a bottle of "Worm Oil," and gave it to my little boy as directed. This morning he passed thirty-one worms. I had previously tried other worm medicines. W. A. BAIN.
Prepared by Dr. E'd Smith Lyndon, Athens, Georgia. 468 mar28...d2m.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.
466 feb28...d&w1y

—Hobble and limp no more, but hang your crutches on the old oaken peg, and seize the first opportunity to be permanently cured. Your Rheumatism, Contracted muscles, Stiff Joints Frosted Feet, Headache, Earache, Pain in breast, side and back, will yield that powerful remedy, long and favorably known as Coussens' Lightning Liniment, which is good for both man and beast. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Collier & Co., and E. M. Berry.
41la apr25...deowlwly&weowly

—All those suffering with Hemorrhoids, or Piles, can safely rely on being permanently cured if they will use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, which is sold by all Druggists for 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Collier & Co., and E. M. Berry.
41la apr25 deowly&weowly

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.
For all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, a warranted cure. No poison no arsenic, no mercury, no quinine; no bloated face or glaring eyes, no bursting head or breaking back, no weak knees or *paralysis agitans* from its use! It is safe, invigorating and leaves the patient renewed in mind and body, and sound as a dollar. It wipes out all sallowness and gives a blooming complexion in the place of that sickly, dirt-eating color peculiar to chills and Splenetic hepatic derangements. WHELOCK, PRINTZ & Co, Proprietors, NEW ORLEANS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
627 may1...d&wsm may15...d&wsw

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.
Dr Bull's Blood Mixture.
Great reduction—Lea & Perrins.
To members of Conference—New York Store.
Notice in bankruptcy—A E Buck.
Pulaski House—R Bradley.
Wanted to do housework wanted—67 Whitehall
Pleasant summer board—T.
Furnished rooms wanted—J C V.
Leather note book lost—R S Greer.
Fruit jars, fly fans, etc—McBride & Co.
Spring wagons wanted—W F Stokes & Co.
Shoes and hats—New York Store.
New baggies at auction—D P Elis & Co,
Two men wanted—S Marietta.
Piano for sale—E H Olcott & Co,
Notice in bankruptcy—O P Fitzsimons.
Notice in bankruptcy—A E Buck.
Atlanta Cotton Exchange—A T Cunningham.
Cameo gold ear ring lost—Mr Banks.
Meeting N G S & F A—J W English.
Something worth seeing—G H Miller.
Children's bonnets—New York Store.
Attention, Atlanta Cadets—Henry Jackson.
DeGive's to-night—Benefit Governor's Guards.

Prices Reduced Again
—IN—
Dry Goods & Carpets

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. have greatly reduced their Dress Goods and Silks. The prices of which will be found beyond all competition.
We will offer from MONDAY the 13th instant, until entirely closed out, over 10,000 yards of the most desirable and fashionable Dress Goods from 6½c to 25c per yard. These goods have been reduced 3⅓c to 15c per yard, and any one in search, will surely find as fine a selection at much lower prices, than they have ever been offered for in our market. We have also determined to sell our immense stock of Black Gros Grain Silks at the following figures:
500 yards elegant Black Silk at 65c, worth 90c.
10 pieces heavy Gros Grain Silk at 85c, worth $1 15.
250 yards heavy Gros Grain Silk at 90c, worth $1 25.
5 pieces extra heavy Black Gros Silk at $1, worth $1 65
2 pieces extra heavy Satin-finish Gros Grain Silk at $1 25, worth $2 50.
Colored Silks from 50c up.
The above we guarantee to be purer Silks and claim them to be the cheapest in any market, as they were bought under great advantages.

Linen Suits, Linen Suits
We have received a beautiful assortment from two of the largest manufacturers North, in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Linen and Pique Suits in all sizes, which will be sold at much lower prices than they can be bought for in any other house. We are making a specialty of them.
In Black Grenadines we will offer also from Monday, the 13th instant, over 150 pieces from 8c to $1 00 per yard. We claim them to be the *finest* and *cheapest* selection in the city.
Black Alpacas from 19c up.
We draw special attention to our 35c and 40c Brilliantines.
Our Black Cashmere has been reduced fully 25 per cent. to close out.
Brown Dress Linen at 12½ and 15c, worth double the money (not damaged)
In our Hosiery, Domestics and White Goods departments we offer our usual Bargains.
The only place to get bargains is at
Furchgott, Benedict & Co's
38 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Georgia
927 feo19...dtf 4th p

Notice in Bankruptcy.
IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Hampden S. Hughes—In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed as assignee in bankruptcy of Hampden S. Hughes, of Athens, Clarke county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition and I have accepted the appointment
ANDREW J. COBB.
164 may11...d1aw3w sat

Wheeler House,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
OPPOSITE Passenger Depot. Large Sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. First accommodations, Terms reasonable.
56 cotlt...d1aw1y WHEELER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 21, 1878.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....101
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.
BONDS—
N. E. R. R. 7s.. 95@103 | Atlanta City 7s. 97@100
Trinity Ch'h 8s 100@101 | Atlanta City 8s. 105 asks
Georgia 6s.....100@102 | Atlanta 10s.....110@113
Georgia 7s.....107@109 | Augusta City 7s. 97 bids
Georgia 7s gold.107@109 | Savannah City.....45@ 50
Georgia 8s.....102@112 | Macon City.....60@ 65
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent'lRR 104@107 | Ga. R. R. 7s.....102@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage.104@105 | Ga. R. R. 8s.....106@108
Atlanta Water.. 98@102 | M. & W. R. R. Leases, 10 per ct income bonds 98@100
STOCKS—
Georgia R.R.... 68@ 72 | SouthWes R.R. 88@ 91
Central R.R.... 64@ 65 | Atlanta StrRR 95@100
A. & W.P.R.R. 98@100 |

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK, May 21.—*Noon*—Stocks strong. Money 3. Gold 100¼@100¾. Exchange—long 84 85¾; short 84 88. State Bonds quiet. Governments strong.
NEW YORK, May 21.—*Evening.*—Money easy at 3. Sterling firm at 5¾. Gold weaker at 100¾@100¾. Governments generally steady. State Bonds quiet and steady.
Stocks closed slightly off
N. Y. central..... 108 | Pittsburg..... 77¾
Erie..... 14¾ | Chicago & N. W.... 56¾
Lake Shore..... 62¾ | Preferred..... 77½
Illinois Central..... 97½ | Rock Island..... 108¾
Sub-treasury balances:
Gold.....$104,900,260 | Currency...$34,385,361
Sub-treasury payments:
Customs.....$8,800 | Bonds.....$9,000
Customs receipts to-day $249,000.
LONDON, May 21.—noon —Consols, money 95 3-16 account 95¾. Erie 13¾.
3:30 p. m —96 7-16 Erie 13.
PARIS, May 21—4:00 p m—Rentes 109f 90c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 21, 1878.

Atlanta Cotton Market.
Cotton easy at 9¾c for middlings. Demand good.

BY TELEGRAPH.
LIVERPOOL, May 21.—*Noon.*—Cotton unchanged, middling uplands 6⅝ middling Orleans 6⅝, sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 35,000; American 26,000; futures 1-8c cheaper; middling uplands nothing below low middlings May delivery 6; June and July delivery 6 1-32, August and September delivery 6⅝, September and October delivery 6 5-16
LIVERPOOL, May 21 —3:30 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 7,700 bales; middling uplands nothing below low middlings October and November delivery 6 5-32.
LIVERPOOL, May 21.—5:00 p. m.—Futures quiet but steady; middling uplands nothing below low middlings May and June delivery 6; July and August delivery 6 1-16. Yarns and fabrics quiet and unchanged.
NEW YORK, May 21.—*Noon*—Cotton dull and easier; sales 293 bales; uplands 11¾; Orleans 11¾; sales of
May.....11 14@11.17 | August.....11.36@11.39
June.....11.23@11.26 | September..10 98@11 00
July.....11.34@11.35 | October.....10 76@10.79
NEW YORK, May 21.—*Evening.*—Cotton quiet; uplands 11 1-16; Orleans 11 4 16; sales 276 bales; net receipts to-day 304; gross 3 548; futures closed firm; sales 96,000 bales.
November...10.67@10.69
December..10.67@10.69
January.....10 75@10.77
February.....10.84@10 86
March.....10 94@10.96
April.....11.04@11 06
Consolidated net receipts.....9 000
Consolidated exports.....13,000
GALVESTON, May 21.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 165 bales; sales none; exports coastwise 4,161.
NEW ORLEANS, May 21 —Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 479 bales; gross 681; sales 2,000.
MOBILE, May 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 256 bales; sales 600.
SAVANNAH, May 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; net receipts 416 bales; sales 150
CHARLESTON, May 21.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾@10⅝; net receipts 375 bales; sales 200.
WILMINGTON, May 21.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middlings 10; net receipts 115 bales
NORFOLK, May 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 263 bales; sales 275; exports coastwise 310.
BALTIMORE, May 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾ a 10¾; gross receipts 347 bales; sales 2 4 spinners, 300; exports coastwise 240
BOSTON, May 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 223 bales; gross 425.
PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 11¼; gross receipts 53 bales; sales 33; spinners 3.
MEMPHIS, May 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 411 bales; shipments 6.6; sales 600.
AUGUSTA, May 21.—Cotton middlings 10; net receipts 57 bales; sales 195.

Atlanta Produce Market.
EGGS—11c.
BUTTER—Choice 18@20; fair 12½@15; common 10@12.
POULTRY—Chickens, cocks 16@18; hens 24@25
BEESWAX—Market weak at 26.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, peeled, 9@9; rough ⅝; apples 3.

Live Stock Market.
Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5¾
North Georgia cattle 3½@5; Tennessee 4@5.

Grocery Market.
CORN—Dry 70 Damp 60@65.
MEAL—67.
GRITS—$4 25.
WHEAT—$1 25@$1 35.
WHEAT BRAN—95@$1 00.
OATS—60
HAY—Timothy $1 10; Clover $1 00.
FEAB—90@$1 00, full.
MOLASSES—Barrels 28; no tierces; hhds 26
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@50.
COFFEE—Rio 16@20; old Government Java 28@30
SUGAR—Standard A 10; white extra C 9¾; extra C 9¼; yellows 8¾@; New Orleans 8¾@10
FLOUR—Fancy $7 00; extra family $6 00; extra $5 75
BACON—Sugar-cured Hams 9; plain 8; shoulders 5; clear sides 7.
GREASE—Mixed 3½—none
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¾; shoulders none
LARD—Tierces, kits 8¾; refined 8¾; kegs, cans and buckets 9.
CREAM CHEESE—15.

Miscellaneous.
SALT—Virginia $1 35; Liverpool $1 10
LIME—$1 00@1 25.
NAILS—$2 75.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@28; white oak 30@40; Georgia upper 28@34; lining skins $6 00@8 00 doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12@12; wet salted 7@8; green 5; dry salted 11@12
BAGGING—Gunny bone; Domestic 2 lbs 11
Domestic 2¼ lbs 11—Domestic 2¼ lbs 12.
IRON TIES—9 bundle 2 40.
POWDER—Blasting 4 50@$4 00; rifle $6 40
SHOT—Drop $2 25, Buck $2 40.

Fruits and Confectionaries.
FRUITS—Lemons $5 00@6 25; bananas, none; apples, western $4